AMERICA FIRST!

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FIRST SUSPECT HELD IN CLANCEY TRAGEDY

Today

Heine, Angel and Imp. His Red Haired Inspiration. A Fight for Freedom.

—By Arthur Brisbane

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THIS is about Heinrich Heine, greatest literary genius of the Jewish race; in his special line, greatest poet of any race.

If deep patriotism turns you from a German name, know that the Hohenzollerns hated Heine more bitterly than you hated any Hohenzollern.

Human beings are a dull, level plain. In the background, a few mountain peaks. Heine is one of the peaks. Not to know him and his work gives you every right to call yourself uneducated.

Heine was born with the last century. His father was a happy-go-lucky man, fond of music, not practical. His father's brother Solomon, the banker, was one of the richest men in Germany.

His mother was the daughter of an able Jewish physician, Dr. Simon Von Geldern. From his father, who played the flute assiduously, Heine got the romance in his nature. From his highly intelligent mother he inherited his brain power, intense love of freedom and wit. The mother was Jewish, but not exactly orthodox. She described herself as "a philosophical deist of Voltaire's school." That was the start of the young thinker and poet, told by his mother in childhood. "Reason is the sole arbiter in the puzzle of religious and other beliefs."

Heine was recognized as one of the great poets of Germany when a mere boy. At thirty he was called "second only to Goethe," not exactly pleasing to Goethe, who said of Heine after the young man had called at Weimar, "Heine has all gifts except love."

Let your children learn by heart many of Heine's songs; for instance, the eight beautiful lines that begin:

"Ein fichtenbaum steht einsam."

"A pine tree standeth lonely
On a far Northland height.
It slumbereth, white around it
The snow falls thick and white;
And of a palm it dreameth,
That, in a Southern land,
Lonely and sleep stricken
Amid the scorching sand."

Many of Heine's songs have been set to music by German musicians worthy of the task. All children should be taught to recite and sing, "On Wings of Song," "When I Look in Thine Eyes," "Lay Thy Cheek Against My Cheek," "The Lorelei," and others.

Heine was baptized in the Lutheran Christian Church much against his will and baptized "Harry," an added horror, though it reads "Heinrich" on his tomb. He consented to baptism because Prussian law would not allow a Jew to practice law without it. This baptism of their greatest poet distressed many Jews in spite of their ancient faith, but it need not.

Heine was never a first-class Christian. He said:

"I consider it a degradation and a stain upon my honor to submit to baptism to qualify myself for state employment in Prussia." Heine got even with the Hohenzollerns on every occasion, and did it thoroughly.

Pressure by his rich uncle, Solomon, who didn't want to support a nephew, sent Heine into the law via baptism.

That practical uncle, who lives in history, thanks to the nephew, used to say: "If Heinrich had amounted to anything he wouldn't have been driven to make books for a living."

Heine never took the trouble to learn what Christianity had done for democracy or to read St. James, the original radical, who would be promptly deported by a capitalist government if he should walk out of the New Testament now and begin his preaching from a soapbox. Heine's idea of Christianity was thus expressed: "Christianity, made for his citizenship, when he arrived here, he said he was a liberal.

"He was not in this country long enough to know the names of the political parties.

"This man, Mr. Hoover left here when he was twenty-one, twenty-two or about that age, and came back at the age of forty-seven. He was taken away as an employe of a British company in Australia. He was connected in corporations in which

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HOOVER FLAYED IN SENATE

Reed Charges Would-Be President Was British "Go-Between"

"COL. HOUSE'S AGENT IN PRE-WAR DEALS"

Logical Man to Elect If U. S. Accepts League, Missourian Adds

Washington, Jan. 24.—"Herbert Hoover was the go-between between Colonel House and the British government in our negotiations preceding the great war," Senator Reed of Missouri charged on the floor of the Senate today.

"If you doubt this let some one offer a resolution to investigate," Senator Reed continued.

"I understand Hoover has ten million dollars to spend for the place. That is not the type of a man we want as President," Senator Reed said.

Reed declared Hoover was the only logical candidate for President "if we are going to surrender our government to Great Britain by the adoption of the League of Nations," he added.

"If we surrender the government we might as well have some one who can get next to the nobility and get us some concessions."

Reed further said:

"I think if we adopt the League of Nations, Hoover is the logical candidate for both parties. If we adopt the League of Nations we accept an organization dominated by England. She will dominate the vote of Persia, Portugal and Greece. Belgium would not resist the British will, and France must have English association for protection.

"If we are going to pass the League of Nations covenant why not Hoover, who has served all his adult life in Great Britain?

"Never has he cast a vote here except during the war to qualify for citizenship. Asked for his citizenship when he arrived here, he said he was a liberal.

"He was not in this country long enough to know the names of the political parties.

"This man, Mr. Hoover left here when he was twenty-one, twenty-two or about that age, and came back at the age of forty-seven. He was taken away as an employe of a British company in Australia. He was connected in corporations in which

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Foch Goes to Warsaw; Leads Drive on Reds

By C. F. BERTELLI.
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

Paris, Jan. 24—Marshal Foch left for Warsaw this afternoon to complete arrangements for the projected allied drive against the Bolsheviki. The understanding is that France will supply the troops to co-operate with the Polish armies, while Great Britain will contribute the navy forces. In accordance with this plan, the British Mediterranean fleet has already been ordered to the Black Sea.

General supervision of the operations against the Soviet forces on all fronts has been given to Foch. News of the trip to Warsaw, which was obtained by Universal Service this afternoon, has been closely guarded and has not yet been made public here.

Adoption of the plan for a united campaign against the Soviet forces is a victory for the French advocates of armed force as a solution of the Russian problem over the Lloyd George policy of the open door in Russia.

VISCOUNT GREY HOOVER BOOMER

Attended Luncheon Given by Colonel House to Launch Campaign

New York, Jan. 24.—Herbert C. Hoover, whose candidacy for the Presidency was publicly launched recently, has reached this city with his New York backers.

Prominent among these are Cleveland H. Dodge, the Morgans, and certain representatives of the railroads, notably the New York Central.

The Philadelphia North American, Wanamaker's newspaper, gives a slightly interesting account of the launching of the Hoover boom, which took place at a luncheon given by Colonel Edward M. House, at which were representatives of the various interests supporting Hoover, and anxious to secure his election as President.

At this luncheon were:

Ralph Pulitzer and Frank I. Cobb, respectively, owner and editor of the New York World.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Wall Street financier.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher.

Viscount Edward Grey, British ambassador to the United States.

It is rather unusual to have a British ambassador present at an occasion at which the "boom for an American President is launched. But Hoover is understood to be the candidate of pre-Democratic administration, pledged to perpetuate Wilson's

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INFLUENZA SPREADING RAPIDLY

Number of Cases in New England Shows Increase

174 FOR BOSTON DURING PAST WEEK

Doctors and Nurses Mobilized to Prevent Growth of Scourge

Although reports last night indicated a rapid spread of influenza in New England and elsewhere, medical men declared they were not alarmed and predicted the disease would be checked before it could assume the proportions of a serious epidemic.

Reports from Chicago, where a number of cases was decreasing, seemed to support this view.

Physicians were much encouraged by the comparative mildness of the cases reported, particularly in Boston. The average illness does not last over thirty-six hours, and deaths are few, as compared with the figures of other influenza years.

Dr. William C. Woodward, health commissioner of Boston, declared last night that many of the cases returned as influenza are scarcely more than the old-fashioned grip, and that only test, light diet and good medical attention are necessary.

Dr. George T. O'Donnell of the State Department of Health issued a statement yesterday in which he said he expected that "Boston would have a bit harder within the next two or three days than it had been "but was optimistic that the health authorities would cope with the situation. He said present weather conditions would increase numbers of cases.

The centre of the influenza attack shifted yesterday from Chicago to New York, and immediately New England medical authorities got ready to fight a spread of the disease in this region.

174 CASES IN BOSTON.

Influenza cases throughout New England have doubled and in some cases trebled during the last week. Boston and the rest of Massachusetts showing particularly heavy gains. Boston cases made a jump from twenty-three a week ago, to 174 last week, with two deaths.

Late developments in the situation yesterday were:

1—Mobilization of doctors and nurses to combat a spread of the disease from New York to this territory, and the affected districts here to others as yet free from influenza.

2—Shifting of the centre of the disease from Chicago, thus starting policy to New York, where influenza has made its appearance with the last thirty-

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED

A RESOURCEFUL BUSINESS GETTER USED TO MAKING BIG MONEY, capable of doing business with heads of leading institutions; a high grade salesman who can master situations and close deals. Advertising experience not necessary in case of big men with high-class specialty sales experience. Must have successful record in selling. We will pay the limit to the right man; don't apply unless you are a real salesman. Permanent connection with splendid opportunity; territory, Metropolitan Boston. Write stating experience, present income. Interview will be arranged at once. Address P 51 Boston American.

Reports Show Gain in Grip Cases in Week

	Cases Last Week	Previous Week
Boston	174	23
Worcester	25	4
Lawrence	8	4
Lowell	12	4
Brockton	12	0
New Bedford	6	0
Fall River	7	0
Springfield	1	0
Pittsfield	22	1
Waltham	0	60
Newton	0	0
Wakefield	0	0
Cambridge	5	0
Providence	49	37

TWO CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Forgotten in Room of Burning Worcester Home, Suffocated by Smoke

Worcester, Jan. 24.—Two children were suffocated by smoke and some twenty-five lodgers fled to the street in the storm, when fire swept through the lodging house of Mrs. Alice Vigure, No. 14 Maple street, this evening.

The victims of the fire, Marl Vigure, ago, two months, and James Vigure, two years, children of the owner of the house, died in their cribs on the third floor.

Flames ran up a dumb waiter shaft from the cellar, where fire started. The bedroom of the children was close to the entrance of the dumb waiter.

Apparently the children did not awaken. Later, neighbors said, they died of suffocation. The fire penetrated the room, burning part of the bedclothing and the bodies of the little victims.

Firemen say that had they known that the children were in the burning house they could have saved them. But no one told the firemen they were there until it was too late. In the excitement they had been forgotten.

Rushing sirens attended the fire. Firemen carried men and women down ladders into the snow-filled streets. Other occupants of the lodging house fled down the stairways and down the fire escapes. Several of those rescued by us firemen were women.

Eugene Mayaard, a lodger, leaped from a second story window into a snow bank. He sustained cuts and bruises to his back. Several other lodgers jumped from the lower windows of the house but none was injured.

Between fifty and sixty persons had rooms in the house, but not all were there when the fire broke out.

The fire went to the roof, where most of the damage was done. It is estimated that $5,000 will cover the loss.

HAIG QUITS FEB. 1, OFFICE ABOLISHED

London, Jan. 24.—Field Marshal Haig (Earl of Bemersyde) will retire February 1, when the post of commander-in-chief will be abolished, says the Daily Mail this morning. With the abolition of this post, the newspaper adds, command of the army will revert to the Army Council as in pre-war days.

WOMAN SUFFERED IN SILENCE

Made Believe She Was Well

A business woman writes: "There must be lots of women who feel as I did. I suffered in silence many times on account of my pride, but now I know that Dr. True's laxative is responsible for good health. I neglected my health trying to keep cheery and pretended I was all right when I wasn't. I had terrible pains, was grouchy and my headaches almost killed me with pain and were of all from my viewpoint I had a sallow unbecoming complexion which was not helped by face powder. Why didn't I try to cure myself rather than pretend? After taking Dr. True's Elixir, I now know that a laxative was what I needed. Dr. True's Elixir is mild and pleasant to take, and works just right for me. My complexion cleared up—bright and ruddy—blemishes vanished and every one remarked how much better I looked."—Mrs. E. J. B. (New Auburn, Me.).

Dr. True's Elixir will help you, too—don't pretend any longer. At all druggists. 60c, 85c, $1—its large size most economical.—Advertisement.

ALL N. E. IN GRIP OF BLIZZARD

Temperature Dropping to Zero Mark While Snow Piles Up

RAILROADS AND TROLLEYS TIED UP

Cold Snap May Continue Several Days Says Weather Man

All New England is in the grip of a blizzard-like snow-storm that promises to continue through today with temperature that may fall to the zero mark. According to the weather bureau the cold snap may continue several days.

Drizzling rain and snow yesterday, with the mercury around the freezing point, again threw train and trolley services out of gear, held the outbound merchants' mail in Boston, walking hazardous and played havoc with the schedule of the street cleaning department.

Trains from the west were most seriously affected. Some of these arrived at the South Station six hours late. The train due at 10:55 a.m. from Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the middle West failed to reach Boston until 3:50 p. m. The Twentieth Century Limited, stated to reach here at 11:55 a.m., pulled into the South Station at 5:45 p. m., while the train due at 2:55 p. m. did not arrive until late at night.

ALL DUE TO COLD WAVE.

None of the delays was due to breakdowns; all were caused solely by the snow and cold, which prevented the engines from making steam. The West is at present in the grip of a cold wave, beginning to move eastward. Gloomy, therefore, is the transportation outlook locally, as storms are accompanying the failing mercury.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford did not suffer as severely as the Boston & Albany. While trains from New York were all slightly behind schedule, there were no great delays. Train No. 8, due in Boston at 2:24 p. m., was twenty minutes late, and train No. 12 due at 4 p. m. reached the South Station twenty-five minutes late.

With a few exceptions, the commuters were well taken care of. The train which left the South Station at 2:10 p. m. for Braintree was forced to change engines at Harrison Square, and was forty-two minutes behind time. A train from Newton Highlands to Boston, delayed for the same reason, was an hour and a half late. The 1:38 p. m. train to Hyannis also was obliged to change engines at Middleboro.

BAD COAL A HANDICAP.

Railroad officials explain these occurrences of engines "going dead" as due in the main to the difficulty of hauling over the chilled and wet rails, together with the effects of bad weather and poor coal upon the engines themselves. The coal shortage has made it necessary for the roads to take any type of coal they can obtain, some of this a mixture unfit for burning in the locomotives.

The conditions on the Cape below Buzzard's Bay are very good, due to the fact that rain is falling there, while elsewhere it is snowing. In many past instances the Cape has been completely snowed in and cut off by storms like the one now raging; but in the present case all the delays have occurred on the other end of the line.

Little freight is moving on either the Boston & Albany or the New York, New Haven & Hartford. But

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For INFLUENZA—Preventive

DR. HILTON'S No. 3

Starts $10,000 Reward Fund for Slayer

Aaron L. Strauss, treasurer of the Corrugated Paper Mills of South Boston, calls on Boston business men to subscribe to a reward of $10,000 for the murderer of Policeman William G. Clancey. He starts this and off by giving $500 himself.

"There should be ten or twenty Bostonians public-spirited enough to join me in offering $10,000 reward for the murderer of Clancey," declared Mr. Strauss last night. "It is evident that the murderer is being shielded by his pals, who are of the type that would be tempted by such an offer. Such a crime, unpunished, would have a very bad effect upon our new police force. It is absolutely necessary they should know that the public stands behind them and that the criminal element cannot 'get away' with such an act."

NEW PLAN TO GET KAISER

Allied Premiers Will Consider Demand Direct Upon Germany

Paris, Jan. 24. — Conferences between premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy will be held before the next move in the proceedings to extradite former Emperor William from Holland is decided upon.

Whether the next demand for the surrender of the erstwhile Kaiser will be directed to The Hague or Berlin will be the main subject to be determined. The next meeting of the premiers will be held in London, but the French foreign office expressed the opinion that the question will be settled through diplomatic channels between Rome, Paris and London.

At least one premier is not averse to asking Berlin to call for the return of Count Hohenzollern to Germany and then demanding that Germany deliver him over to the allies in accordance with the provisions of Article 228 of the Treaty of Versailles.

While the Dutch government is positive in its refusal to acquiesce to the desire of the allied powers, the language employed in the note sent to The Hague on January 15, seemed to reflect determination on the part of the allies to secure custody of Count Hohenzollern.

Holland was told it was the powers' duty to bring the former Emperor to trial, "not allowing themselves to be stopped by arguments," and the note concluded by an assertion that it "is to the best interests of the Dutch people not to appear to protect the principal author of this catastrophe."

The intimations the powers sought to convey by these clauses of their note have not been divulged.

The refusal of Holland to surrender former Emperor William has been given a mixed reception by the newspapers. Writing in the Echo de Paris, "Pertinax" says he regards the punishment of Count Hohenzollern as a question of sentiment. He continues: "The only thing remaining for us to do is to come to an understanding with Holland on the conditions surrounding the internment of the former Emperor, in which some provision for allied surveillance might be made. Undoubtedly, as William, to relieve Holland of embarrassment, decided to cross into Germany, the aspect of the question would change, but we are not there yet."

Gustave Herve, editor of La Victoire, thinks on the whole, it would be better "for the Kaiser to stop where he is. If Napoleon had been allowed to die of cancer at Longwood, the Napoleonic legend perhaps would have feebler wings," he declares.

PNEUMONIA THREATENS

Increasing Death Rate Causes Alarm.

Pneumonia victims are those whose power of resistance is low—run down, colorful fighting power by taking Father John's Medicine, because the pure food elements it contains are quickly absorbed by a weakened system. Safe because free from alcohol.—Advt.

POLICE PUT MAN ON GRILL

Formal Arrest on Charge of Murder Believed to Be Imminent

GRACE GIRL HELD ON STATUTORY CHARGE

At Least Three Men Too Active Part in Crime, Is Latest Theory

The first suspect in the murder of Policeman William G. Clancey was taken to Police Headquarters last evening and questioned for more than three hours by police officials in regard to the slaying. Policeman Clancey, war hero, was shot to death in Roughan Hall, Charlestown, early Thursday morning. The police veiled the suspect identity in mystery.

While formal charges of murder had not been placed against the man, whose name was withheld, it was stated at headquarters that interesting developments might arise from the man's detention.

"It looks good," Superintendent of Police Crowley, "but I cannot give out a statement until the time is ripe."

Other police officials voiced their belief that the murderer of the policeman would be placed under arrest soon. Only the identification of another witness was required, they declared.

The suspect was taken in a North End resort late in the afternoon on his return to Boston from another Massachusetts city, where he is said to have been since early on the day following the murder. He was taken to headquarters by Special Officers Chase and Ferrari of the Hanover street station.

POLICE ARE PLEASED.

Superintendent Crowley, Chief Inspector John R. McGarr and Captain Ainsley Armstrong of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, grilled the suspect in turn. On leaving the inquiry room, each of the three officers expressed himself well satisfied with the results of the investigation.

Important developments in the search for Policeman Clancey's slayer during the day were:

The offer of a reward of $500 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty man, in the belief that denizens of underworld will be induced to come forward and betray the criminal.

2. Detention on a statutory charge of Adeline E. H. Grace, of North Poplar street, West End. The girl is said to have been present at the dance and to know more of the circumstances of the shooting than she has told. She probably is only in charge and was held in $500 for further hearing.

3. Combing of the city by plain clothes detectives, who have been ordered to "bring in" a number of persons who will be held as witnesses.

MAY OFFER $10,000

The passing of the third day since the shooting of Policeman Clancey without an arrest was taken as evidence that the police were unfolding their murderer.

It was to combat such fact that Aaron L. Strauss, treasurer of the Corrugated Paper Mills of South Boston, announced that he would pay a reward of $500 for the conviction of the slayer. He called upon other business men to join with him in posting a reward of $10,000 whid

WHAT YOU FOLKS WILL GET FOR $10

"A" 24½ lbs. FLOUR, 10 lbs. BEANS, 8 ozs. BAKING POWDER, 8 cans MILK

+$50

"C" 196 lbs. FLOUR, 10 lbs. BEANS, 10 lbs. BACON, 15 lbs. LARD, 12 lbs. HOG'S DEEP, 48 cans MILK

KOSHER $0

"B" 98 lbs. FLOUR, 10 lbs. BEANS, 7½ lbs. COTTON SEED OIL, 12 cans MILK

$

"D" 140 lbs. FLOUR, 50 lbs. BEANS, 48 lbs. COTTON SEED OIL, 48 cans MILK

FOOD for EUROPE

THROUGH Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration we are now in position to issue **FOOD-DRAFTS** on **Hamburg, Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest** and **Prague.**

Plenty of substantial food—for Christian or Jewish needs—will be issued from warehouse stocks in these centres upon presentation of **COSMOPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY FOOD-DRAFTS,** issued by us without charge. These FOOD-DRAFTS are in $10 and $50 denominations. They can be sent direct to your relatives and friends.

We are in an exceptionally fortunate position to help the needy in all parts of **POLAND**—as our own **direct representatives** in **WARSAW** will personally supervise the deliveries of food.

You can get full details of the FOOD-DRAFT Plan by writing, phoning or calling on us today.

Start a COSMOPOLITAN Savings Account. We've been paying 4½% 4½%

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60 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Why Americans Distrust the Government of Great Britain

An Englishman named Gardiner has returned to England from America, and he writes in the London Daily News that the Irish question is the basis of American antipathy to England.

An Englishman never sees anything but what he wants to see, and Mr. Gardiner has been wholly unable to see the real cause of the attitude of Americans toward England.

Americans do not dislike Englishmen; in the main, they rather like them.

It is the Englishman's government that Americans resent; the supreme selfishness of England's political policies, the disposition to make every nation a mere catspaw to drag England's chestnuts out of the fire, and not to be even moderately appreciative of any service rendered.

It is not at all the Irish question which is the basis of America's antipathy to England.

It is the American question.

It is the love which Americans feel for their own country.

It is the self-respect so persistently offended by England which they entertain for themselves as a people.

It is the knowledge of the fact that they saved England from total defeat, and that this service has not even been acknowledged, let alone appreciated.

It is resentment at England's affectation of lordship over the rest of the world and England's arrogant disposition to employ the United States as a useful tool for the furtherance of her own selfish purposes without regard for the interests of the United States.

It is the inclination of England to lay all the burdens of the war on our back and to secure all the benefits of the war for herself.

It is a gradual recognition of the insolence and injustice of the British proposal, embodied in the British draft of the League of Nations which our President accepted, that we finance England in her conquests and then guarantee her in the possession of her conquered territories and peoples.

It is the feeling that there is no such thing as fair friendship with England, no such thing as equable association, no such thing as mutually beneficial cooperation.

It is the realization that the United States must look out for herself in all dealings with England; that England is a shrewd and selfish and, as we say, "slick" negotiator and dealer, whose object is to get the better of every other country, and particularly of this country.

It is the knowledge that England has treacherously corrupted many of our public officials through the cheap bribes of official flattery and social recognition.

It is the further knowledge that England has misinformed our people through biased propaganda, has impudently mingled in our home politics and inconsiderately endeavored to drag us into her European conflicts and complications.

It is, finally, the increasing understanding of England's purposes and policies and of that dominant fact in history—that England has endeavored to destroy, and always succeeded in destroying, every great power that rivalled her in trade and commerce and industry and national growth and international influence; first Spain, then Holland, then France, then Germany.

It is appreciation of the fact that the United States is now England's great and successful rival, and that we may confidently expect to see the same methods employed against us as have been employed by England against the other rivals which she has destroyed; that we may look to see England not only herself plot against our welfare, but ruthlessly use any other nation, European or Asiatic, to root out the rivalry she fears.

It is the conviction that Japan will be the next active antagonist of the United States, and that the secret treaty which existed between England and Japan before the war will be found to be still in existence if ever war shall occur between the United States and Japan.

Americans do not dislike Englishmen and they do not want to dislike England.

But Americans devotedly love their country, and they must necessarily feel a certain antagonism to a nation and a government which seem continually to endeavor to take advantage of the American people and to attempt to undermine the position and the power and the progress of this American nation.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

An Organization With a Bad Policy

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Earnest young men who have to work in the daytime, but who, answering to an ambition to become lawyers are willing to work also at night, are being discouraged in their aspirations by an organization known as the Association of American Law Schools.

This aggregation decrees that there shall be no more night law schools and denies membership in its association to those institutions who persist in maintaining night classes.

Hereafter, if this rule was to be enforced and night schools abolished, the young man who did not have money enough of his own or a rich father to furnish it so that he could attend day classes, would be virtually prohibited from entering the profession of the law and barred from his ambition.

The late Clarence D. Ashley, during the last years of his life the dean of the School of Law at New York University, was a valiant champion of the night school and compiled a careful analysis of night school work at that institution.

He showed that the night students were more in earnest in their work, and proved this by the average results of the examinations, in which the night men almost invariably outranked the day students.

Any action on the part of educational institutions which stifles ambition or takes away opportunity is an unworthy procedure.

Any plan which handicaps the poor boy by making it harder for him to compete with the sons of the rich in gaining useful knowledge is a scheme which deserves to fail.

The Association of American Law Schools can perform a much higher service to the young men of America, in whom it ought to be interested, by dropping its activities against night schools and taking up some more commendable and constructive campaign.

Should Develop Own Water Power

Michael J. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has filed a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the appropriation of $1,000,000 to be spent BY THE STATE in the development of its water power.

Our power ought to be developed and it ought to be developed by the State and not by private individuals who will capitalize it and water it again and again until the benefit of what nature has given all our citizens has been entirely diverted to the private pockets of a few of them. This has been the history of most of the great natural resources given to the nation and not to any individual. This is at the bottom of the high cost of living and innumerable other influences which beset our community.

The government is the highest form of organization, for it is the all-inclusive organization. A task which like the building of the Panama Canal is beyond the power of private enterprise is left to the government, but everything which private enterprise can steal from the community it has been our foolish policy to permit to be stolen. The sooner we abandon that policy, the sooner we shall begin to make a real statesmanlike beginning of a reduction in the cost of living.

Mr. O'Leary is quite right.

The Climb Is Hard

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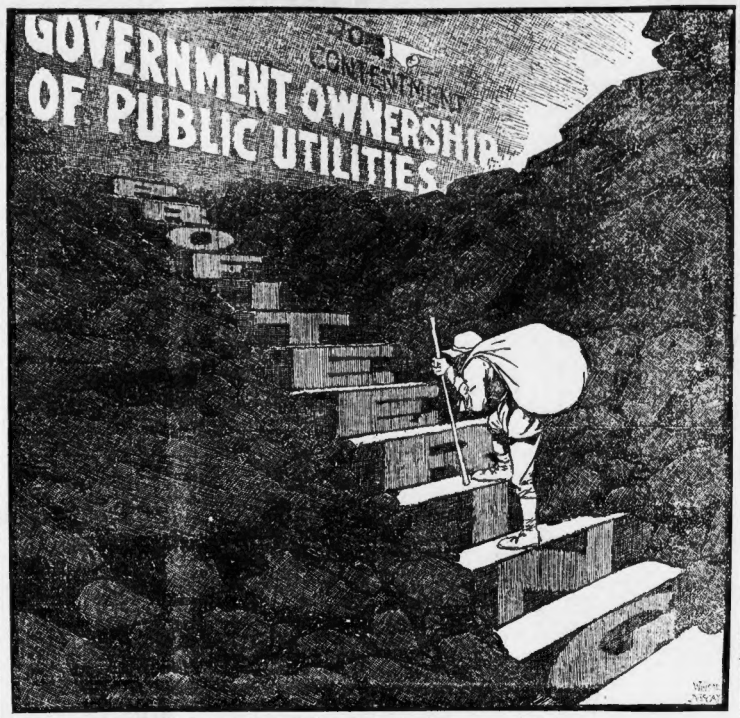

But Each Overburdened Step Brings Him Nearer to the Right Road

More Truth Than Poetry

SHE

By S. E. KISER

SHE isn't too short, and she isn't too tall,
She isn't too stout or too slender;
She's an heiress, but still isn't snobbish at all;
Her heart is adorably tender.
Her marvelous beauty is natural—not
A tint or an eyelash is spurious;
She's adorably feminine, yet she has taught
Herself to avoid being curious.

SHE is innocent still in her heart and her mind,
Though wise in the way s that are splendid;
She is witty, artistic, soft-spoken, refined,
From cultured ancestors descended.
Her features are perfect, her eyes are like pools
In which the dim stars ar e reflected;
She has learned all the good that is taught in the schools,
And all that's unworthy rejected.

LIKE the down of the thistl e she floats through the dance,
Her voice is delightfully mellow;
With a smile full of cheer and a taste for romance,
She is always the merry "good fellow."
She isn't afraid of the rain if it rains,
Her figure is graceful and glorious;
She never is moody and never complains,
And isn't unfairly censorious.

SHE'S ethereal, marvelous, hopeful, serene—
The praise that she hears hasn't spoiled her;
She loves all that's lovely and scorns what is mean,
No sinful thought ever has soiled her.
Her beauty will never depart or decay—
For him she is saving her kisses;
She's the girl every man thinks he'll marry some day—
The one that, most likely, he misses.

THE COWARD

"I can hardly believe it," she said when the handsome colonel admitted that twice he had been badly frightened. "But please tell me all about it. Was it at Chateau-Thierry or in the Argonne?"

"No, I didn't happen to get in there. My scare came when I had to ask her father about it and when we had our baby christened."

REGARDS TO G. B. SHAW

It must be a lot of fun to be able, without any hindering circumstances, to tell the world just what one thinks—assuming, of course, that one thinks.

Ye TOWNE GOSSIP

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

By K. C. B.

(Written in San Francisco years ago and reprinted to fill in while I am on my way back for a breathing spell on the shores of the Pacific.—K. C. B.

HE WAS an old man.
AND HE had a wooden leg.
AND HE was being jostled.
BY THE crowd.
COMING OUT of the fair.
AND MR. Charles L. Davis.
WHO IS a banker.
AND HAD gone with me.
TO SEE Stella.
SAID TO me.
"LET'S GET a jitney.
"AND TAKE him home.
"IT MAY be.
"HE'S AN old soldier."
AND WE hired one.
AND SAID to him.
"COME ALONG, father.
"WE'LL TAKE you home."
AND CHARLIE helped him.
TO THE front seat.
AND HAD trouble.
WITH THE wooden leg.
AND THE driver saw it.
AND SAID.
"WHAT IS this?"
AND FATHER said.
"IT'S MY leg."
AND THE driver said.
"IT CAN'T stick out like that.
"YOU'LL HAVE to take it in."
AND CHARLIE said.
"LET'S OPEN the windshield.
"AND STICK it through."
AND I said.
"I WOODEN do that."
AND LAUGHED so.
I THOUGHT I'd die.
AND WE did it.
AND FATHER said.
"IF YOU have an idea.
"OF LEAVIN' it there.
"YOU'LL HAVE to take it off.
"I'VE GOT a cramp."
AND WE unbuckled it.
AND TOOK it off.
AND ALL got in.
AND CHARLIE held the leg.
TILL HE got so nervous.
HE GAVE it to me.
AND I kept thinking.
OF FATHER.
IN THE front seat.
WHILE I sat there.
HOLDING HIS leg.
ON MY lap.
AND IT wasn't natural.
AND I said to Charlie.
"YOU STARTED this.
"AND YOU'LL have to finish it.
"I'M GOING to get out."
AND I stopped the car.
AND GOT out.
AND FATHER cried.
"GIMMIE MY leg."
AND I gimmied it to him.
AND WENT to the office.
AND TOLD Charlie Upton.
AND HE said.
"WRITE SOMETHING about it."
AND I said.
"BUT IT sounds so silly."
AND CHARLIE said.
"IN YOUR column!!!!"
"JUST LIKE that.

I THANK you.

SIMS FLAYED BY CONNOLLY AS BRITISH PARTISAN

WHEN JAMES B. CONNOLLY, noted Boston writer of sea tales and war correspondent, applied to Admiral Sims for permission to go on a cruise with an American destroyer, the Yankee commander told him he must get permission from British Admiral Bayly. This was in London, in 1917. In the Boston Sunday Advertiser tomorrow Mr. Connolly describes the attitude of the American bluejacket toward the commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in British waters. He charges that British propaganda landed Sims in his high command and declares that the admiral, in his reports, has constantly praised the work of the British navy and minimized the exploits of his own men. Regarding the Sims-Daniels controversy over decorations, the writer has a few caustic things to say in regard to Admiral Sims' own recommendations for honors which the bluejackets, as well as the general public, will read with interest.

That more than $11,000,000 owed to the city of Boston, some of it for years, remained uncollected through sloth or bad management of the Collecting Department, has been given as one of the reasons why Mayor Peters had to go to the Legislature and ask for an increase in the tax limit. The Boston Sunday Advertiser has investigated and found a strange state of affairs. It tells the results fully tomorrow in its efforts to save the people still more burdensome taxation.

Francis N. Balch, formerly of the Boston Finance Commission, and for eighteen years a prominent figure in city affairs, offers a constructive suggestion. John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company, and long among the leaders in Boston real estate interests, places the blame for the shortage of municipal income on the large taxpayers who must, he says, be brought to time soon by punitive methods if the welfare of the community is not to suffer permanently.

A new and greater war by the hate-blinded Germans is predicted by Prince Hatzfeldt.

"The war cloud is becoming more intense every day," he says, warning his countrymen they face annihilation.

"Everywhere war propaganda and preparation for war is working overtime. The poison of hate is being distilled into the masses. The people seem to have learned nothing."

"What will be the outcome of the Irish situation?" asks Colonel Arthur Lynch, former Parliament member, who is touring the United States. "The immediate prospect is gloomy. Both sides are moving into a denouement which almost inevitably means a welter of blood. I believe the final settlement must be the recognition of the right of Ireland to self-determination. That self-determination will surely imply an Irish republic."

The sinister policy of Japan toward the United States is revealed in an article by Marquis Okuma, "the Grand Old Man" of Japan. He declares his nation will never permit another country to gain a foothold in China that is denied to the Japanese and gives his version of why jealousy exists in the Orient.

Helpless Indian natives were shot down in cold blood and left to die by General Dyer, commander in the Punjab district, when they attempted to hold a meeting, 500 being killed in ten minutes. This is but one of his several horrible cruelties revealed for the first time in the report of the official Hunter inquiry and which he attempted to justify by saying a general uprising was threatened in the Punjab district.

King Constantine, in the first interview he has given since he was exiled from Greece, declares his country lost by joining the Allies and are now being controlled only by a reign of terror since they have begun to realize how they were betrayed by Venizelos. He believes he will soon be recalled to Athens and acclaimed as ruler by an awakened people.

"There must be more democracy in industry in order to curb the spirit of unrest," says Ray Stannard Baker in the latest of his series of articles in the Boston Sunday Advertiser.

Mr. Baker says the influence of unions is doing more to check extreme radicals than deportations accomplish.

"There is no such thing as too much work," declares ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart, ninety-one years old and looking forward to his 100th birthday. "Ninety-nine cases of 'overwork' in a hundred are simply cases of we—nothing shortens life more certainly."

Mr. Hart gives his views on national prohibition, Bolshevism, the anti-sedition bill and free speech and tells of Boston when he was a boy.

AMERICA FIRST!

BOSTON SUNDAY ADVERTISER

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FIRST SUSPECT HELD IN CLANCEY TRAGEDY

Today

Heine, Angel and Imp. His Red Haired Inspiration. A Fight for Freedom.

—By Arthur Brisbane—

Copyright, 1920.

THIS is about Heinrich Heine, greatest literary genius of the Jewish race; in his special line, greatest poet of any race.

If deep patriotism turns you from a German name, know that the Hohenzollerns hated Heine more bitterly than you hated any Hohenzollern.

Human beings are a dull, level plain. In the background, a few mountain peaks. Heine is one of the peaks. Not to know him and his work gives you every right to call yourself uneducated.

Heine was born with the last century. His father was a happy-go-lucky man, fond of music, not practical. His father's brother Solomon, the banker, was one of the richest men in Germany.

His mother was the daughter of an able Jewish physician, Dr. Simon Von Geldern. From his father, who played the flute assiduously, Heine got the romance in his nature. From his highly intelligent mother he inherited his brain power, intense love of freedom and wit. The mother was Jewish, but not exactly orthodox. She described herself as "a philosophical deist of Voltaire's school." That was the start of the young thinker and poet, told by his mother in childhood. "Reason is the only arbiter in the puzzle of religious and other beliefs."

Heine was recognized as one of the great poets of Germany when a mere boy. At thirty he was called "second only to Goethe," not exactly pleasing to Goethe, who said of Heine after the young man had called at Weimar, "Heine has all gifts except love."

Let your children learn by heart many of Heine's songs; for instance, the eight beautiful lines that begin:

"Ein fichtenbaum steht einsam."

"A pine tree standeth lonely.
On a far Northland height.
It slumbereth, while around it
The snow falls thick and white;
And of a palm it dreameth,
That, in a Southern land,
Lonely and silent standeth
Amid the scorching sand."

Many of Heine's songs have been set to music by German musicians worthy of the task. All children should be taught to recite and sing, "On Wings of Song," "When I Look In Thine Eyes," "I Lay The Cheek Against My Cheek," "The Lorelei," and others.

Heine was baptized in the Lutheran Christian Church much against his will and baptized "Harry," an added horror, although it reads "Heinrich" on his tomb. He consented to baptism because Prussian law would not allow a Jew to practice law without it. This baptism of their greatest poet distressed many Jews, proud of their ancient faith, but it need not.

Heine was never a first-class Christian, he said:

"I consider it a degradation and a stain on my honor to submit to baptism to qualify myself for state employment in Prussia." Heine got even with the Hohenzollerns on every occasion, and did it thoroughly.

Pressure by his rich uncle, Solomon, who didn't want to support a nephew, sent Heine into the law without baptism.

That practical uncle, who lives in history, thanks to the nephew used to say: "If Heinrich had amounted to anything he wouldn't have been driven to make books for a living."

Heine never took the trouble to learn what Christianity had done for mankind. Of course he read St. James, the original radical, who would be promptly deported by a careful government; he should walk out of the New Testament now and begin his preaching from a soapbox. Heine's idea of Christianity was thus expressed: "Christianity, by inculcating humble humility and ungrudging patience, has proved the surest support of despotism."

When he was lying on his "mattress prison," slowly dying in Paris, religion came to him, but in typical Heine fashion. He thus describes it:

"A religious reaction has set in upon me for some time. God

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

HOOVER FLAYED IN SENATE

Reed Charges Would-Be President Was British "Go-Between"

"COL. HOUSE'S AGENT IN PRE-WAR DEALS"

Logical Man to Elect If U. S. Accepts League, Missourian Adds

Washington, Jan. 24.—"Herbert Hoover was the go-between between Colonel House and the British government in our negotiations preceding the great war," Senator Reed of Missouri charged on the floor of the Senate today.

"If you doubt this let some one offer a resolution to investigate," Senator Reed continued.

"I understand Hoover has ten million dollars to spend for the place. That is not the type of a man we want as President. "Senator Reed said.

Reed declared Hoover was the only logical candidate for President "if we are going to surrender our government to Great Britain by the abdication of the League of Nations." He added:

"If we surrender the government we might as well have some one who can get next to the nobility and get us some concessions."

Reed further said:

"I think if we adopt the League of Nations, Hoover is the logical candidate for both parties. If we adopt the League of Nations we accept an organization dominated by England. She will dominate the vote of Persia, Portugal and Greece. Belgium would not resist the British will and France must have English adoration for protection.

"If we are going to pass the League of Nations covenant why not Hoover, who has served all his adult life in Great Britain?

"Never has he cast a vote here except during the war to qualify for citizenship. Asked for his citizenship when he arrived here, he said he was a liberal.

"He was not in this country long enough to know the names of the political parties.

"This man, Mr. Hoover, left here when he was twenty-one, twenty-two, or about that age, and came back at the age of forty-seven. He was taken away as an employe of a British company in Australia. He was connected in corporations in which

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

VISCOUNT GREY HOOVER BOOMER

Attended Luncheon Given by Colonel House to Launch Campaign

New York, Jan. 24.—Herbert C. Hoover, whose candidacy for the Presidency was publicly launched recently, has reached this city with his New York backers.

Prominent among these are Cleveland H. Dodge, the Morgans, and certain representatives of the Railroads, notably the New York Central.

The Philadelphia North American, Wanamaker's newspaper, gives a highly interesting account of the launching of the Hoover boom, which took place at a luncheon given by Colonel Edward M. House, at which were representatives of the various interests supporting Hoover and anxious to secure his election or Presidency.

At this luncheon were:

Ralph Pulitzer and Frank I. Cobb, respectively, owner and editor of the New York World.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Wall Street financier.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher.

Viscount Edward Grey, British ambassador to the United States.

It is rather unusual to have a British ambassador present at an occasion at which the "boom for an American President is launched. But Hoover is understood to be the candidate of the Democratic administration, pledged to perpetuate Wilson's

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

Foch Goes to Warsaw; Leads Drive on Reds

By C. F. BERTELLI.
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Marshal Foch left for Warsaw this afternoon to complete arrangements for the projected allied drive against the Bolsheviki. The understanding is that France will supply the troops to co-operate with the Polish armies, while Great Britain will contribute the navy forces. In accordance with this plan, the British Mediterranean fleet has already been ordered to the Black Sea.

General supervision of the operations against the Soviet forces on all fronts has been given to Foch. News of the trip to Warsaw, which was obtained by Universal Service this afternoon, has been closely guarded and has not yet been made public here.

Adoption of the plan for a united campaign against the Soviet forces is a victory for the French advocates of armed force as a solution of the Russian problem over the Lloyd George policy of the open door in Russia.

INFLUENZA SPREADING RAPIDLY

Number of Cases in New England Shows Increase

174 FOR BOSTON DURING PAST WEEK

Doctors and Nurses Mobilized to Prevent Growth of Scourge

Although reports last night indicated a rapid spread of influenza in New England and elsewhere, medical men declared they were not alarmed and predicted the disease would be checked how it could assume the proportions of a serious epidemic.

Reports from Chicago, where the number of cases was decreasing, seemed to support this view.

Physicians were much encouraged by the comparative mildness of the cases reported, particularly in Boston. The average illness does not last over thirty-six hours, and deaths are few, as compared with the figures of other "influenza years."

Dr. William C. Woodward, health commissioner of Boston, declared last night that many of the cases returned as influenza are scarcely more than the old-fashioned grip, and that only a few days in bed and good medical attention are necessary.

Dr. George T. O'Donnell of the State Department of Health issued a statement yesterday in which he said he expected that "Boston would in all harder within the next two or three days than it had been "but was optimistic that the health authorities could cope with the situation. He said present weather conditions would increase numbers of cases.

The centre of the influenza attack shifted yesterday from Chicago to New York, and immediately New England medical authorities got ready to fight a spread of the disease in this region.

174 CASES IN BOSTON.

Influenza cases throughout New England have doubled and in some cases trebled during the last week.

Boston and the rest of Massachusetts showing particularly heavy gains. Boston cases made a jump from twenty-three a week ago, to 174 last week, with two deaths.

Late developments in the situation yesterday were:

1—Mobilization of doctors and nurses to combat a spread of the disease from New York to this territory, and from effected districts here to others as yet free from influenza.

2—Shifting of the centre of the disease from Chicago, the starting point, to New York, where influenza has made big gains within the last interval.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED

A RESOURCEFUL BUSINESS GETTER USED TO MAKING BIG MONEY; capable of doing business with heads of leading business institutions; a high-grade salesman who can master situations and close deals. Advertising experience not necessary in case of big man with high-class specialty sales experience. Must have successful record in selling. We will pay the limit to the right man; don't reply unless you are a real salesman. Permanent connection with splendid opportunity; territory, Metropolitan Boston. Write stating experience, present income. Interview will be arranged at once. Address P 5x Boston American.

Reports Show Gain in Grip Cases in Week

	Cases Last Week	Previous Week
Boston	174	23
Worcester	25	4
Lawrence	8	4
Lowell	12	4
Brockton	6	2
New Bedford	6	0
Fall River	7	0
Springfield	1	4
Pittsfield	22	1
Waltham	0	00
Newton	0	0
Wakefield	0	0
Cambridge	5	0
Providence	49	32

TWO CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Forgotten in Room of Burning Worcester Home, Suffocated by Smoke

Worcester, Jan. 24.—Two children were suffocated by smoke and some twenty-five lodgers fled to the street in the storm, when fire swept through the lodging house of Mrs. Alice Vigure, No. 14 Maple street, this evening.

The victims of the fire, Mari Vigure, age ten months, and James Vigure, age two, thirty-six hours old, died in their cribs on the third floor.

Flames ran up a dumb waiter shaft from the cellar, where the fire started. The bedroom of the children was close to the entrance of the dumb waiter.

Apparently the children did not awake. Doctors afterward said they died of suffocation. The fire penetrated the room, burning part of the bedclothing and the bodies of the little victims.

Firemen say that had they known that the children were in the burning house they could have saved them. But no one told the firemen they were there until it was too late. In would increase numbers of cases.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

HAIG QUITS FEB. 1, OFFICE ABOLISHED

London, Jan. 24.—Field Marshal Haig (Earl of Bemersyde) will retire February 1, when the post of commander-in-chief will be abolished, says the Daily Mail this morning. With the abolition of this post, the newspaper adds, command of the army will revert to the Army Council as in pre-war days.

WOMAN SUFFERED IN SILENCE

Made Believe She Was Well

A business woman writes: "There must be lots of women who feel as I did. I suffered in silence many times on account of my pride, but now I know that good laxative is essential to good health. I neglected my health trying to keep cheery and pretending I was all right when I wasn't. I had a terrible pain, was 'grouchy' and my headaches almost killed me with pain. I went off all from my viewpoint I had a sallow, unbecoming complexion which was not helped by face powders. Why didn't I try to cure myself rather than pretend? After taking Dr. True's Elixir, I now know that a laxative was what I needed. Dr. True's Elixir is mild and pleasant to take, and works just right for me. My complexion cleared up—bright and ruddy—headaches vanished and every one remarked how much better I looked."—Mrs. E. J. B. (New Auburn, Me.)

Dr. True's Elixir will help you, too—don't pretend any longer. At all druggists. 40c, 80c, $1—the large size most economical.—Advertisement.

ALL N. E. IN GRIP OF BLIZZARD

Temperature Dropping to Zero Mark While Snow Piles Up

RAILROADS AND TROLLEYS TIED UP

Cold Snap May Continue Several Days Says Weather Man

All New England is in the grip of a blizzard-like snow-storm that promises to continue through today with temperatures that may fall to the zero mark. According to the weather bureau the cold snap may continue several days.

Drizzling rain and snow yesterday, with the mercury around the freezing point, again threw train and trolley services out of gear, held the outbound merchant fleet in port, and walking hazardous and played havoc with the schedule of the street cleaning department.

Trains from the west were most seriously affected. Some of these arrived at the South Station six hours late. The train due at 10:55 a.m. from Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the middle West failed to reach Boston until 3:50 p.m. The Twentieth Century Limited, slated to reach here at 11:55 a.m., pulled into the South Station at 5:45 p. m., while the train due at 5:55 p. m. did not arrive until late at night.

ALL DUE TO COLD WAVE.

None of the delays was due to breakdowns; all were caused solely by the snow and cold, which prevented the engines from making steam. The West is at present in the grip of a cold wave, beginning to move eastward. Gloomy, therefore, is the transportation outlook locally, as storms are accompanying the falling mercury.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford did not suffer as severely as the Boston & Albany. While trains from New York were all slightly behind schedule, there were no great delays. Train No. 5, due in Boston at 2:24 p. m., was twenty minutes late, and train No. 12 due at 3:30 p. m. reached the South Station twenty-five minutes late.

With a few exceptions, the commuters were well taken care of. The train which left the South Station at 2:15 p. m. for Braintree was forced to change engines at Harrison Square, and was forty-two minutes behind time. A train from Newton Highlands to Boston, delayed for the same reason, was an hour and a half late. The 1:08 p. m. train to Hyannis also was obliged to change engines at Middleboro.

BAD COAL A HANDICAP.

Railroad officials explain these occurrences of engines "going dead" as due in the main to the difficulty of hauling over the chilled and wet rails, together with the effects of bad weather and poor coal upon the engines themselves. The coal shortage has made it necessary for the roads to take any type of coal they can obtain. Some of this is unfit for burning in the locomotives.

The conditions on the Cape below Buzzard's Bay are very good, due to the fact that rain is falling there, while elsewhere it is snowing. In many past instances the Cape has been completely snowed in and cut off by storms that were now raging, but in the present case all the delays have occurred on the other end of the line.

Little freight is moving on either the Boston & Albany or the New York, New Haven & Hartford. But

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

INFLUENZA—Preventive

DR. HILTON'S No. 3

NEW PLAN TO GET KAISER

Allied Premiers Will Consider Demand Direct Upon Germany

Paris, Jan. 24. — Conferences between premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy will be held before the next move in the proceedings to extradite former Emperor William from Holland is decided upon.

Whether the next demand for the surrender of the erstwhile Kaiser will be directed to The Hague or Berlin will be the main subject to be determined. The next meeting of the premiers will be held in London, but the French foreign office expressed the opinion that the question will be settled through diplomatic channels between Paris, Paris and London.

At least one premier is not averse to asking Berlin to call for the return of Count Hohenzollern to Germany and then demanding that Germany deliver him to the allies in accordance with the provisions of Article 228 of the Treaty of Versailles.

While the Dutch government is positive in its refusal to acquiesce to the desire of the allied powers, the language employed in the note sent to The Hague on January 19, seemed to reflect determination on the part of the allies to secure custody of Count Hohenzollern.

Holland was told it was the powers' duty to bring the former Emperor to trial, "not allowing themselves to be stopped by arguments," and the note concluded by an assertion that it "is to the best interests of the Dutch people not to appear to protect the principal author of this catastrophe."

The intimations the powers sought to convey by these clauses of their note have not been divulged.

The refusal of Holland to surrender former Emperor William has been given a mixed reception by the newspapers. Writing in the Echo de Paris, "Portimax" says he regards the punishment of Count Hohenzollern as a question of sentiment. He continues: "The only thing remaining for us to do is to come to an understanding with Holland on the conditions surrounding the internment of the former Emperor, in which some provision for allied surveillance might be made. Undoubtedly, if William, to relieve Holland of embarrassment, decided to cross into Germany, the aspect of the question would change, but we are not there yet."

Gustave Herve, editor of La Victoire, thinks, on the whole, it would be better "for the Kaiser to stop where he is." Napoleon should not be allowed to die of cancer in America, the Napoleonic legend perhaps would have feebler wings," he declares.

PNEUMONIA THREATENS

Increasing Death Rate Causes Alarm.

"Pneumonia victims are those whose power of resistance is low—you can rebuild fighting power by taking Father John's Medicine, because the pure food elements it contains are quickly absorbed by a weakened system. Safe because free from alcohol.—Adv.

POLICE PUT MAN ON GRILL

Formal Arrest on Charge of Murder Believed to Be Imminent

GRACE GIRL HELD ON STATUTORY CHARGE

At Least Three Men Too Active Part in Crime, Is Latest Theory

The first suspect in the murder of Policeman William J. Clancey was taken to Police Headquarters last evening and questioned for more than three hours by police officials in regard to the slaying. Policeman Clancey, war hero, was shot to death in Roughan Hall, Charlestown, early Thursday morning. The police veiled the suspect identity in mystery.

While formal charges of murder had not been placed against the man, whose name was withheld, it was stated at headquarters that interesting developments might arise from the man's detention.

"It looks good," Superintendent of Police Crowley, "but I cannot give out a statement until the time is ripe."

Other police officials voiced their belief that the murderer of the policeman would be placed under arrest soon. Only the identification of another witness was required, they declared.

The suspect was taken in a North End resort late in the afternoon on his return to Boston from another Massachusetts city, where he is said to have been since early on the day following the murder. He was taken the headquarters by Special Officers Cease and Ferrari of the Hanover street station.

POLICE ARE PLEASED.

Superintendent Crowley, Chief Inspector John H. McIsaac and Captain Ainsley Armstrong of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, grilled the suspect in turn. On leaving the inquiry room, each of the three officers expressed himself well as pleased with the results of the investigation.

Important developments in the search for Policeman Clancey's slayer during the day were:

1. The offer of a reward of $500 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty man, in the belief that denizens of underworld will be induced to come forward and betray the criminal.

2. Detention on a statutory charge of Adeline E. H. Grace, of North Poplar street, West End. The girl is said to have been present at the dance and to know more of the circumstances of the shooting than she has told. She pleaded guilty to the charge and was held in $500 for further hearing.

3. Combing of the city by plain clothes detectives, who have been ordered to "bring in" a number of persons who will be detained as material witnesses.

MAY OFFER $10,000

The passing of the third day since the shooting of Policeman Clancey without an arrest was taken as evidence that the police were shielding the murderer.

It was to counteract this fact that Aaron L. Strauss, treasurer of the Corrugated Paper Mills of South Boston, announced that he would pay a reward of $10,000 for the conviction of the slayer. He called upon other business men to join with him in posting a reward of $10,000 which

WHAT YOU FOLKS WILL GET FOR $10

"A" 24½ lbs. FLOUR, 10 lbs. BEANS, 8 ozs. BAKING POWDER, 8 cans MILK

$50

"C" 140 lbs. FLOUR, 50 lbs. BEANS, 10 lbs. BACON, 10 lbs. LARD, 12 lbs. CORNED BEEF, 48 cans MILK

KOSHER $0

"B" 98 lbs. FLOUR, 10 lbs. BEANS, 7½ lbs. COTTON SEED OIL, 12 cans MILK

$

"D" 140 lbs. FLOUR, 50 lbs. BEANS, 45 lbs. COTTON SEED OIL, 48 cans MILK

FOOD for EUROPE

THROUGH Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration we are now in position to issue FOOD-DRAFTS on Hamburg, Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest and Prague.

Plenty of substantial food—for Christian or Jewish needs—will be issued from warehouse stocks in these centres upon presentation of COSMOPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY FOOD-DRAFTS, issued by us without charge.

These FOOD-DRAFTS are in $10 and $50 denominations. They can be sent direct to your relatives and friends.

We are in an exceptionally fortunate position to help the needy in all parts of POLAND—as our own direct representatives in WARSAW will personally supervise the delivery of food.

You can get full details of the FOOD-DRAFT Plan by writing, phoning or calling on us today.

Start a COSMOPOLITAN Savings Account. We've been paying 4½%

Cosmopolitan Trust Co.

60 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

he declared would be almost certain to tempt some member of the gunmen's gang into giving information. The city of Boston, it was learned, may take official action by offering a reward. Mayor Peters and Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis were said to have held a conference on the subject.

GIRLS GIVE "INFORMATION."

Several in the past have the Boston police been called upon to solve a crime more difficult than the Clancy case. In addition to the underworld which is said to be unusually strong in certain sections of the North and West Ends, the police have had to contend with the fact that hysterical girls, more or less eager for notoriety, have forged to the front with scores of "information" which, on investigation, has proved worthless.

Another fact which has made the work of the Police Department difficult is the hostility which Clancy had earned on his beat by the strictness with which he had enforced regulations.

This has impeded the search for his slayer. There are some who might have been the vengeance of his gangsters for the sake of a loved patrolman, but Clancy had few friends in the vicinity of Station 12. Residents of Charlestown who knew him shrug their shoulders and say: "He was looking for trouble."

Nearly all the witnesses of the shooting declare that the officer was attempting to draw his revolver when the fatal shot came.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT.

The effect of prohibition also is holding up headquarters men in search of information. In days past, the bar room was the first place visited by the detective on the trail of a crime. Now, from no other place were more "tips" received. Either the criminal himself, anxious to impress his friends, would boast of his crime, or witnesses would talk in the hope of adding listeners how much they knew of the underworld.

At least three men, perhaps more, took an active part in the policeman's murder, it is now believed. Two of them, it is certain, are at large. One of them lives in the West End, the other in East Boston. Both of them are known to have been in the habit of carrying weapons.

Persons learned in the ways of criminals of the gang type are certain that the murder was the work of young men, apprentices to crime who have not yet finished their novitiate. Regular gang members, they point out, do not risk apprehension on pulse. And the Clancy murder was unquestionably committed on the spur of the moment.

WITNESSES FEAR GANG.

Gang murders are carried out in a different manner. Everything is planned in advance, and the crime itself in the smallest part of the murderers' work. The "getaway," the alibi and arrangements for the hiring of a "mouthpiece" or lawyer are the points upon which the gangsters concentrate their attention before the crime.

The fact that the murder was unpremeditated would not, however, prevent the regular gangs from doing everything in their power to shield the culprits, according to the police. And it is the fear of the gang which is keeping from the police evidence which would speedily convict the murderer.

There is no question that at least half a hundred young men in the hall saw the shooting and recognized the slayer. But they do not dare to tell the police. They know that there would be little hope for the man who surrendered Clancy's murderer and appeared in court against him.

RECALLS WHEELER MURDER.

Older members of the police force are reminded of the murder of Lieut. Harold Wheeler, a naval officer, who became involved in an argument while walking in the North End, and was beaten to death by a gang while hundreds of persons stood by and watched. Five men were arrested, but not a witness could be found to identify them as the assailants.

One man said to a policeman: "I know who did it. If I got up on that witness stand and told what I know they might let me come out of the station house alive—but I wouldn't live five minutes after that."

This condition, the police believe, exists today in the North and West Ends of Boston.

While the civil authorities bent every effort to ferret out the murderer, private citizens and organizations were doing what they could to prepare for the arrival in America of the widow and infant child of the slain policeman, who sailed from England on Wednesday and are at present in the mid-Atlantic.

POLICE MAY AID FAMILY.

"Clancy Funds" were started simultaneously by several Boston newspapers and charitable bodies of various kinds, and contributions were freely given. Late in the day Police Commissioner Curtis issued a general order permitting members of the force to contribute towards the funds. The order follows:

"Several officers have asked for permission to contribute to the funds being raised in behalf of the late Patrolman Clancy. It is hereby ordered that any officer in the department who wishes to make a voluntary contribution may do so through the commanding officer of his division, who will hold the funds until further advised. Such contributions will be absolutely voluntary. Each officer will decide for himself what, if any, contribution he will make."

The commissioner's order announcing the death of the policeman and praising his devotion to duty was read at every roll call during the day and will be read until every member of the force has heard the commissioner's eulogy of the murdered man.

BODY LIES IN STATE.

Friends of Clancy during the day arranged for the funeral for his funeral at Ipswich today. The body of the heroic patrolman will lie in state at the headquarters of the American Legion on Central street until 1:30 p. m. when it will be borne to St. Joseph's church for funeral services.

Military honors will be paid the former soldier at the grave, to which the casket will be escorted by representatives of the American Legion, a detail from the Boston police department and members of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association, of which Clancy was a member. Members of the Ipswich police force will be present, and the citizens of the town will attend the funeral in large numbers.

Doctors Mobilized to Fight Influenza

Continued From First Page.

six hours and exacted a toll of thirty-three deaths.

Simultaneously with the spread of the influenza germ, which has baffled medical men, claimed by a Chicago interne.

"Spreading of the influenza to Detroit and elsewhere West of Chicago, and discovery of something called intestinal influenza in Alabama and other parts of the South.

The Boston Medical Association of Boston reported last night that every member was available for duty, while a statement issued from New England headquarters of the American Red Cross placed that organization at the service of the health officials, should the situation become grave.

National, State and municipal health officials unite in a plea for sanity and calmness on the part of the public as the best defence against the ravages of the disease.

MILDER THAN LAST YEAR.

Dr. Woodward, in a statement dealing frankly with the facts, said last night:

"Reports from other cities and from army camps indicate a distinct tendency of influenza to spread at this time, and there is no reason to believe that Boston will escape.

"Fortunately, however, as reports show, the prevailing type of influenza is milder than that of last year, seeming to be of the ordinary type of disease that has been known in earlier periods as grip.

"The gravest danger in the present outbreak, as was the case with the influenza of last year, lies in lung complications, bronchial pneumonia and lobar pneumonia. These are best avoided by taking to bed at the first approach of grip symptoms, and sending for a physician. Rest in bed, a light diet, and good medical supervision are the mainstays of safety.

RICH STORES IN FRANCE.

"But France said no, and the allies agreed. Whatever the conditions may be, the responsibility is not primarily theirs, and France, war-torn as she is, might spare at least a little of the several hundred million dollars' worth of army foodstuffs we left with her, to take care of these people over just across the hills from the border, whose present condition is largely due to the fact that she insisted that they should remain as an independent government.

"The other day, when I said I doubted that we ought to spend $15,000,000 in addition to the $60,000,000 we had already spent for airplanes this year, a member said: 'Well, England has spent, $360,000,000.'

"I said: 'My dear friend, if there was any rag of truth in that old gag, then we ought to pass a resolution through the House of Representatives insisting that England pay the interest on what she owes us.' (Applause.) If England can afford to pay $350,000,000, or $140,000,000, or $100,000,000, for airplanes, then she ought to pay the interest on her debt to us." (Applause.)

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The progress of the germ, which startled the country by the outbreak in the Chicago district a week ago, is being watched by every health board in the United States.

Massachusetts health boards are planning to stop trains and motor vehicles at the borders of the State and examine the passengers if the disease increases in violence. This was done during the severe epidemic of the Fall of 1918 and Spring of last year.

However, advices from Washington and all points where the disease has gained a foo hold state that the germ is a non-virulent type and has not the force of the germ of a year ago.

Hope was revived that the disease might be checked at its source, following reports from Chicago that the influenza germ had been isolated. Dr. Karl C. Carr of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station makes the claim that he has made the discovery.

The decline in the number of cases in Chicago yesterday was considered the most hopeful sign that the scourge would not attain the proportions of the epidemic of 1918.

PRECAUTIONS URGED.

Dr. Stanley H. Osborne and Dr. Bernard Carey of the State Department of Health and Commissioner Woodward yesterday once more recommended precautions against contracting disease.

Dr. Osborne's suggestions follow: Keep clean; keep away persons who cough and sneeze; do not visit persons sick with colds; dress warmly; wash your hands frequently; avoid crowded places; take daily exercise; walk to work when possible; avoid worry, common drinking cups and towels."

Dr. Carey's suggestions were: "Get plenty of rest; keep the windows of your room wide open at night; eat meals regularly and do not curtail in quantity; keep health up to par."

FEARS INFLUENZA WITHOUT WHISKEY

Lowell, Jan. 24.—Dr. Pierre Brunelle, chairman of the Lowell Board of Health, said today that physicians dreaded a return of the influenza epidemic because of the difficulty of obtaining whiskey. Within last year proved one of the most efficacious remedies used in combating the epidemic.

"The situation in Lowell has not yet become serious, and we sincerely hope that it will not become so later, especially as it is so difficult to obtain whiskey," said Dr. Brunelle. "In the epidemic a year ago we found whiskey invaluable and the difficulty in obtaining it now, and the uncertainty of whether it is fit to give a patient after you have obtained it, is disturbing. Only twelve new cases and no deaths were reported in Lowell during the week just past."

SAYS FRANCE SHOULD AID AUSTRIANS

Mondell Opens Fight on U. S. $150,000,000 Food Relief to Europe

KITCHIN JOINS IN OPPOSITION

Republican Leader Says England Should Pay Interest

Washington, Jan. 24.—Serious opposition to the proposed loan of $150,000,000 for food relief in Europe developed during general debate on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill in the House today.

Republican Leader Mondell declared: "We should think long and carefully before we take the money of the people of the United States to provide funds for the use in Europe."

Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, former Democratic leader and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, before which the bill is pending, announced he opposed the bill "as drawn."

Representative Garner, Democrat of Texas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, declared he was in favor of using the profits of the United States Grain Corporation for the proposed relief work. Herbert Hoover recently told the committee that the grain corporation had earned $50,000,000 in profits.

ENGLAND SHOULD PAY.

Mr. Mondell also aroused enthusiastic applause when he declared that if England, as has been reported, has spent $350,000,000 in airplanes, she can afford to and ought to pay the interest on her debt to the United States.

The Republican leader made it plain that he thought France was very largely to blame for conditions of starvation in Vienna. He said:

"I think conditions must be frightful over there, from all we have heard, but all the sob stories that you hear are not true."

The destitution and starvation of Boston reported last night that every member was available for duty, while a statement issued from New England headquarters of the American Red Cross placed that organization at the service of the health officials, should the situation become grave.

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5,944 INFLUENZA CASES IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24.—The total of influenza cases reported since January 1 has been 5,944 and the pneumonia total 2,959. The total of deaths reported from influenza has been only 129, but from pneumonia, 1,034. Difficulty in getting nurses is handicapping the workers of combatting the disease, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, said today.

"Fatalities are not as frequent as in the last epidemic," Dr. Copeland said. "We continue to get news from physicians and from hospitals that the disease is milder now than it was in 1918."

SHANNON FLOODS; FARMS WIPED OUT

Dublin, Jan. 24.—The River Shannon has overflowed its banks, and many villages, notably Athlone, have been abandoned, their inhabitants taking refuge on higher ground. Entire districts in Connaught and Leinster, bordering on the river, present the appearance of a vast lake.

Enormous damage has been done to commerce and livestock, many animals having been carried away by the flood.

STEAMSHIP OFF HALIFAX, DISABLED

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 24.—The Shipping Board steamship Oskaloosa, from La Pallice, December 23, for Norfolk, is reported today by wireless as disabled about 120 miles east of this port. The ship's steering gear is said to have been broken.

EPIDEMIC SPREADS IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Influenza is on the increase here, though the disease thus far is of a mild type.

Fifty-four new cases were reported today, the greatest number in a single day since the near outbreak began.

'My Turn to Go Next,' Says Lloyd George

Paris, Jan. 24.—Ill fortune has attended Clemenceau intimately associated with the framing of the treaty of Versailles, in the opinion of Premier David Lloyd George of Great Britain, according to a newspaper article published here.

Mr. Lloyd George was so convinced George Clemenceau would be the next President of the French republic that he considered the race over.

Therefore, when he heard of the election of Paul Deschanel as President he could not refrain from expressing his astonishment.

"Who could have expected such a reversal of form?" he ejaculated, when the result was announced.

In conversation with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the British Premier is said to have expressed an opinion that the "peace treaty was hard luck for anyone having had a hand in it."

"Yes," the deputy is quoted as replying, "Premier Orlando is out of office, Premier Clemenceau is again in private life and President Wilson has met with reverses in American politics. Only you have been spared."

"Yes, and at least than six months it will be my turn," is the reply attributed to the British leader.

CALLS HOOVER A "GO-BETWEEN"

Reed Says Would-Be President Acted for Britain With Col. House

Continued From First Page.

all manner of Englishmen were associated.

"Lauded for his business, he said he was a promoter. He is promoting his candidacy for the Presidency.

"THE BRITISH WILL."

"If we have a league let us have a British country to insure that the British will may be carried out.

"Let us see what the conditions are. We could reach the British nobility and get favors for us under the League of Nations.

"I charge that Mr. Hoover was one of the go-betwens between the House and the British government in the formation of our war plans.

"If you want to investigate this introduces a resolution."

The vote that Great Britain controls number a full dozen. With the votes she controls she can never get a decision against Great Britain. She has a majority already.

"It is said that Hoover made $16,000,000 before he was thirty years old. The qualification must be that you must have made money and made it quick.

"If the Democratic party nominates Hoover, the only thing that will save the Republican party will be to nominate J. Rufus Wallingford. The race would start without a handicap.

REGRETTED BY REED.

"Hoover has purchased two newspapers already, while the people are trying to ravish him into taking the presidency," Senator Reed declared.

He referred to Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia as being in favor of Hoover. This Senator Smith denied.

"I regret you deny this as I thought I had found a man who was for Hoover aside from Hoover," Senator Reed said.

"To what state has this country arrived when a man who knows so little about this country that he calls himself a Liberal and who does not know whether he is a Republican or Democrat even to this day is a candidate.

"The only qualifications Hoover has are that he has made money. I wonder how many English investments this addition to America's population has?

"Though, did you know, this is true: That where a man's wealth is so remains his heart."

HOOVER AND PRICES.

"I know this man will be popular with farmers whose wheat was purchased at a price fixed by Hoover.

"This power was not granted him. The farmers had their markets. One was on the grain exchange of the country.

"Mr. Hoover licensed the exchange men and threatened to forfeit licenses if any amount more than the fixed prices was paid. The same order was given the miller, the second outlet.

"There was one other place where farmers could sell wheat—that was abroad.

"The grain corporation controlled by Mr. Hoover had sole license to sell abroad.

"This law, passed to protect people against speculation, was used by Mr. Hoover to fix a maximum price for all grain raised in the United States.

"What would a man of that kind do with the power of the President of the United States?

"With the powers of the President over the army and navy a man of that type would feel justified in using the army and navy to force anything he might have in view.

"Some time when I have time I am going to tell you something about Mr. Hoover."

Liberty Bonds

We will pay on January 26th the following net prices for cash, which includes interest to date, for

First	3½	$50 Bonds	$49.00
First	4%	50 Bonds	48.50
Second	4%	50 Bonds	48.10
First	4½	50 Bonds	48.00
Second	4½	50 Bonds	48.40
Third	4½	50 Bonds	48.70
Fourth	4½	50 Bonds	48.86
Fifth	4½	50 Bonds	48.00

Also $100, $500, $1000 Bonds bought and sold.

Bonds may be shipped by registered mail or by draft through your bank.

L. SHERMAN ADAMS
Member Boston Stock Exchange
70 State St., Boston

ADMITS SCIENCE IS POWERLESS

British Health Chief Fears New Influenza Epidemic in February

By Universal Service.

London, Jan. 24.—Official admission that the most mysterious disease germ of the ages—the influenza bacillus—has defeated the world's great scientists was made to Universal Service today by Sir George Newman, chief medical officer of the British Health Ministry.

"The world is powerless before the great deceiver of history, unable to prevent or cure the dread plague," said Sir George. "Britain will be in the throes of a new epidemic in February. We have made all possible preparations to combat it, but we are not able to do much."

Sir George was not surprised at the alarming reports from Chicago, New York and Tokio, declaring that it was the expected natural reappearance of the world wave of the death plague.

"This mysterious disease," he added, "killed nearly 100,000 persons in the British Isles in 1918 and 1919. We were unable to prevent its spread then and we are in the same position now, despite the most searching investigation by world's best brains. One can truthfully say that so far medical science has been defeated."

86 INFLUENZA CASES IN PROVIDENCE

Providence, R. I., Jan. 24.—Thirty-three cases of what is termed a mild form of influenza, reported Friday, with thirteen added today, makes a total of 85 cases recorded in this city. The total for the past week is 49, compared to 32 for the previous week. Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of health, says: "The disease shows no tendency to spread rapidly, and is, so far, of a mild type." All physicians have been asked to immediately report influenza cases, in accordance with State laws. State and city health officials say pneumonia is less prevalent than usual, and a serious epidemic is not anticipated.

ALL NEW ENGLAND IN GRIP OF STORM

Continued From First Page.

passenger traffic is doing well under the abnormal conditions. The entire section hand force is out, and worked through the night in shifts, thawing the switches and keeping the tracks clear. Four plows are at work on the New York, New Haven & Hartford tracks, and several more on those of the Boston & Albany.

B. & M. CONDITIONS BETTER.

Service on the Boston & Maine Railroad was slowed up by the storm. Officials last evening emphasized, however, that it was not crippled.

Almost all of the 524 trains entering and leaving the North Station were delayed. A few of the locals were on time. Delays ranged from five minutes late on local trains to two hours for the St. John's express. This crack train was delayed considerably while passing over the Maine Central lines and was slowed up over the Boston & Maine. Most of the other through trains from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were around forty-five minutes late.

Boston & Maine officials kept a big crew at work to keep the tracks clear. Six snow plows were sent out. Trackmen were hard at work shoveling snow from around the switches. New crews were put to ork last evening to keep the lines clear for the Sunday traffic. Every effort was made to assure service.

The fall of snow differed from previous storms this Winter. It gave railroad workers a great deal more trouble. The snow was described by railroad men as "sandy." As fast as it was plowed or shoveled from the tracks it blew back again.

DELAYS ON ELEVATED.

Traffic on the Norfolk street line of the Boston Elevated was delayed when the brakes locked on one wheels of an inbound car, holding back cars from Milton and Dorchester. The disabled car finally reached Grove Hall, where the passengers were transferred. All trolley cars between Harvard square and Mt. Auburn stopped when a trolley wire, loaded with snow and ice, snapped, delaying traffic for twenty-five minutes.

The Brockton-Plymouth line, two accidents caused a tie-up shortly after noon. A circuit breaker on a car leaving the Plymouth Cordage Company plant started a small fire that developed a large panic as the crowd of workers fought to get out. Then a snow plow jumped the track a little later and blocked traffic for a time.

MAIL SERVICE UPSET.

Mail service was thrown all out of gear by the storm. The big Western mail which comes into Boston on the 20th Century Limited at 12:30 p. m. did not arrive until 4:45 o'clock. This means that people who depend on carrier service will not get letters from the West until Monday morning. The last Saturday afternoon mail from New York was held up too. This mail comes in on the afternoon Nek York express due to arrive at 3 p. m. Yesterday it did not get in until 8:30 o'clock sometime after the carriers had made their regular afternoon trips. Mails from the North and East were delayed all the way from one to three hours. Late mail trains also made it impossible to make mail connections at points like Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago.

CARNIVALS POSTPONED.

Two Winter carnivals were spoiled by too much Winter, paradoxical as it may seem. One was the afternoon event at Brookline under the auspices of the town of Brookline and the other at Jamaica pond, in charge of the Boston park and recreation department and the Boston Athletic Association. The latter will probably be held Wednesday night. Brookline's event may not be held until Saturday night. If an earlier date is set, due announcement will be made.

Valleys in the storm did not stop the movement of large vessels, smaller craft were held in port because of the severe weather conditions. The tug Peerless sailed for the south with a string of barges, but returned after sighting the wild sad waves for a brief period.

TOWBOATS HELD BACK.

A number of tugs were to have sailed for the Cape Cod canal to break the ice in the canal, but were held back.

Mayor Peters announced yesterday that practically never before in the history of the city had such a large force been employed in the work of snow removal. Up until last night the city had expended $24,000 for the removal of the snow which has been falling almost continuously for a week, and addition there are large numbers of city employes engaged in the work.

At the present time there are over 1,800 men working removing snow, 346 teams and 34 trucks, the majority of the teams and trucks belonging to the city. In addition, the Mayor has had the Park and Recreation Department place a force of seventy-five men and forty teams removing snow.

ICEBERGS MENACE SHIPPING LANES

Icebergs and immense icefields are being reported in the North Atlantic shipping lanes by incoming vessels, several weeks in advance of the usual time for their appearance. The Danish steamer Arkansas, from Copenhagen, reported here yesterday that she encountered two big bergs and a field of heavy floe ice east of Newfoundland. The ice field caused her to make a long detour to the southward.

WHOLE FAMILY IN NEW BEDFORD ILL

New Bedford, Jan. 24.—Six cases of influenza, all in one family, the first of the winter here, were reported to the board of health today. Peter Kenyon, his wife and four children are ill. Four other cases may develop into influenzas, Edward Carey, chairman of the health board stated.

SING

With False Teeth SURE Dr. Wernet's Powder

Keeps them firm. Prevents sore gums. White. Flavored. Antiseptic.

If your dental plate is loose or drops, to get instant relief use Dr. Wernet's Powder regularly. You can eat, laugh, talk with ease.

Guaranteed by Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 116 Beekman St., N. Y. 25c, 50c, & $1.00. At Drug and Department Stores. Refuse imitations. *This is the original powder.*

Amusements.

TREMONT TEMPLE
ONE EVENING ONLY
Serg't Alvin C. York
"The One Man Army"
Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 8 P. M.
50c—75c—$1.00
Tax Exempt.
Benefit Mountain Schools.
Direction Boston Rotary Club.

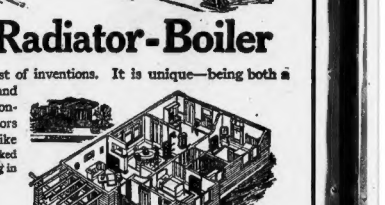
UNION PARK FORUM
Sunday Evening, Jan. 25th, at 7:30 P. M.
Reginald H. Smith
—OF—
"Justice and the Poor"
—AT—
PAINE MEMORIAL HALL
9 APPLETON STREET
(Near Tremont and Berkeley Sts.)
MUSICAL PROGRAM
Questions from the Floor

Heat *all* rooms alike $118

Gives you a lifetime of low-cost heating

New IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler

The IDEAL-Arcola is one of the world's newest and greatest of inventions. It is unique—being both a Boiler and a Radiator. Takes the place of a parlor stove, and distributes heat to the rooms, and through its water-jacket conveys the excess heat to connecting AMERICAN Radiators stationed in adjoining rooms. There is no coal-waste! Unlike stoves and hot-air furnaces, the IDEAL-Arcola with its water-backed surfaces does not burn out or rust out—it will easily outwear the building in which it is placed.



Simple way of heating a six-room cellarless cottage by IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler and five AMERICAN Radiators.

Heats the most and costs least!

The Arcola and the AMERICAN Radiators are made in sections or units and can be increased or decreased in size (Note that 65% of all buildings are altered in size.) Legs cannot be kicked out, as with stoves—hence no fire-risk to building. Does not overheat—hence no danger to children. The soft, radiant, healthful, cleanly warmth changes a house into a *home*.

The Arcola may be painted or enameled in any shade or color to match woodwork or decorations. It is not obtrusive like a stove but may be painted to harmonize with any furnishings.

Shipped complete ready to operate

The beauty of the IDEAL-Arcola method is that no cellar is needed. Everything is on one floor. If there are two or more tenants in the building, each can have his own Arcola and make the temperature suit his own needs—can make his own *climate!* If you do not wish at first to heat the entire building, buy a small size IDEAL-Arcola and one or two radiators (at prices lower than herein given) and later on buy extra sections for the IDEAL-Arcola and two or three more radiators to warm more rooms. Investigate at once this greatest value in building equipment.

Any Fitter will furnish in sizes to suit rooms and climatic conditions.

Pipe	No. 1-S Size IDEAL-Arcola with 100 sq. ft. of Radiation	$110
Pipe	" 2-S " " " 150 " "	117
Coal	" 3-S " " " 200 " "	124
	" 4-S " " " 250 " "	131
	" 5-S " " " 300 " "	243
Pipe	No. 1-A Size IDEAL-Arcola with 100 sq. ft. of Radiation	$172
Coal	" 2-A " " " 150 " "	178
	" 3-A " " " 200 " "	185
Pipe	" 4-A " " " 250 " "	280
Coal	" 5-A " " " 300 " "	286

Prices include Regulator, Tank and Drain Valve. Prices do not include labor, pipe and fittings. Radiators are of regular 38-in. height Sectional AMERICAN Pattern, in sizes as needed to suit your rooms. EASY PAYMENTS, if desired. Outfits shipped complete f. o. b. our nearest warehouse in Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, or St. Louis.

Sold by all dealers
No exclusive agents

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Department B-39
129-131 Federal Street, Boston.

Public showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Newark, Williamsport, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Toronto, Brantford (Ont.)

GUNMEN GAG AND ROBAGED WATCHMAN

Steal Gowns in Dancing Studio in the Tremont Theatre Building

Boston police inspectors, it was learned last night, are searching the city for two young gunmen who held up the aged night watchman of the Tremont Theatre Building at pistol point, robbed him of $53, gagged and locked him in a girl's dressing parlor of the Heinemann Dancing Studio on the third floor, and then ransacked the studio, taking several valuable gowns and a black bag. The facts of the robbery have not been given out by the police.

A roll of $140, which was in a drawer of a desk in the studio, was overlooked. The gunmen climbed the building fire escape to the roof, lowering themselves to an upper window, prying it open with a jimmy. It was the second robbery in the same building within eight months.

Myron Pearson, the watchman, who is known to hundreds of stage door Johnnies, as he also acts as doorkeeper for the Tremont Theatre, says that he was making the rounds of the building when he heard footsteps in the dancing studio. As he passed the smoking room he was attacked by two men who leveled revolvers at him.

They searched his clothes, then gagged him with his own handkerchief, and thrust him into one of the girls' dressing rooms, locking the door and leaving the key on the outside. When Pearson broke open the door the gunmen were gone.

The police were notified and examined the footprints on the snow of the fire escape. The police declare the young men knew the layout of the building.

Mrs. Otto Heinemann told the story of the robbery.

"The place looked as though a cyclone had struck it," she said. "Only the best gowns were chosen from the various girls' dressing rooms. The gowns were used for entertainment purposes and masquerades. A valuable black bag was taken."

Pearson is sixty-four years old and has been night watchman and stage doorkeeper for many years. He was not injured by the gunmen. He says that they were about twenty-three years of age and dressed in soft hats, belted overcoats and tan shoes.

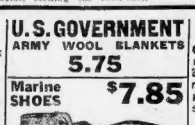
GRANADA CARAVAN PILGRIMAGE TODAY

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca, the most important event of the year in Athanian circles, will be held this afternoon and evening by Granada Caravan 3, Order of the Athanians. The degree work, participated in by 200 persons, will be given in Butler Colonial Hall, Roxbury, beginning at 2 o'clock, under the direction of Grand Commander Ryan. The candidates, with invited guests and members of the caravan, will then adjourn to Hibernian Hall, where a banquet will be served for 1,000 persons. Large out-of-town delegations are expected.

WARD 12 CLUB TO DANCE TOMORROW

The nineteenth reunion and ball of the Ward 12 Tammany Club, always the most patronized club dance in Greater Boston, will be held tomorrow evening, utilizing the whole Hibernian Building, Dudley street. Already more than 4,000 tickets have been sold.

ARMY
All Wool Sox 50c
Cashmere 60c
Very Heavy Wool 1.25
Four buckle, all rubber Arctics, worth 5.00, 2.95
GOVERNMENT MARINE RAINCOATS $12.50

U.S. GOVERNMENT ARMY WOOL BLANKETS 5.75
Marine SHOES $7.85

$7.85 per pair Parcel Post Prepaid 38
2400 pairs (sizes 5 to 11)
Cordovan Dark Tan Shoes
Old Colony Storage Co.
22 FEDERAL STREET
Mail Orders Postage Extra

NAVY
Calfskin shoes, sizes 3-11, government inspected and so stamped, 8.75
SUBMARINE COATS
Windproof, rainproof, knee length 24.50
Woolen Underwear, Navy Sweaters and Watch Caps, Sweat Shirts, Leather Vests, etc., etc.

FOILS ROBBERS SAVES PAYROLL

Knocked Down and Threatened With Gun Newsome Clings to $1,500 Cash

Attacked by two men yesterday, one of whom pointed a revolver at him, Paymaster George Newsome of the Grueby-Faience Company, No. 566 East First street, South Boston, clung to the leather bag containing a $1,500 payroll, while a special officer chased the robbers away.

The robbers jumped into an automobile and disappeared. The attempted holdup took place in the doorway of the building, No. 566 East First street, South Boston.

Newsome was returning from the bank, where he had drawn $1,500. As he entered the building the two men sprang upon him. One of them knocked him down and kicked him. As he struggled to his feet, the second man pointed a revolver at his stomach.

Special Officer Harry Chesver, on duty in the building, saw the fracas and hurried to the aid of Newsome. As he approached, the robbers ran out of the building. Across the street an automobile was waiting. They sprang into it and drew the curtains, hiding themselves from view, as the chauffeur put on all possible speed. The car was headed towards the city proper. Its license numbers were hidden by blankets.

Newsome had maintained a firm hold on the bag containing the money, and the robbers got nothing. He was unable to give any description of the two men.

Special Officer Chesver, however, was able to give meagre descriptions, which were sent at once to every station in the city. He described the robbers as both about twenty-five years old. One was five feet six inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds. He wore dark clothing, and a three-quarter length overcoat. The other man was five feet nine inches tall, and weighed about 160 pounds. He wore dark clothing and a black derby hat.

SEATTLE SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here at 11.08 o'clock last night. The tremors extended through Washington and British Columbia. No damage was reported here.

At Bellingham windows were broken and brick walls cracked. At Vancouver people rushed from buildings in alarm, but the only damage reported was to telephone lines. Victoria, B. C., and numerous towns in northwest Washington felt the quake.

ATTORNEY KEENAN ORDERED INTO DOCK

Wilfred Keenan, an attorney appearing in the South Boston Court, was adjudged in contempt of court, fined $5 and ordered into the dock until he made apologies to Judge Edward L. Logan yesterday. Later the judge revoked the fine.

Keenan had appeared in defense of Patrick Conley of Dustin court, South Boston, who was charged with larceny in selling a bottle of colored water to Harry Steinberg of South Broadway, on the pretense that the bottle contained French brandy. Conley was fined $10 and appealed.

Bail was fixed at a figure which Attorney Keenan thought too high and he remonstrated. He continued to protest until Judge Logan, after a warning, imposed the fine. Keenan refused to pay, whereupon the judge ordered him into the dock. The lawyer, after a few moments of reflection, apologized.

STORM POSTPONES CANADIAN NIGHT

Canadian Night at Trinity Church, Newton Centre, with Colonel Guthrie of the McLean Kilties as speaker, which was planned for tonight, has been postponed on account of the weather. There will be no service at Trinity Church tonight. Many persons from places distant from the church have expressed a desire to hear Colonel Guthrie, and in view of the impaired street car service it was thought best to postpone the event.

Viscount Grey Hoover Boomer

Continued From First Page.

policies, and naturally the British ambassador is anxious to see policies continued which have been so advantageous to England.

Pulitzer and Cobb represent the New York World, which has been an unswerving supporter of the Administration and is generally recognized as the official organ of the Administration.

Curtis is publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, the Philadelphia Public Ledger and other publications.

Dodge is a leading Wall Street financier connected with the big interests. He is known to the public mainly as a heavy contributor to Mayor Mitchel's $2,000,000 election fund. He was also known as a large contributor to the Wilson campaign fund.

Dodge also came before the public notice by reason of his association with the Phelps-Dodge Mining Company, which in 1917 deported 1,200 workmen from their Bisbee, Arizona, mining properties which caused great public furore at the time.

Colonel House is well known. He has been the right hand of the Wilson administration and probably is still, although a statement was given out for political purposes that he had had a difference with Wilson.

At the time the North America's miracle was printed, the presence of Viscount Grey at Colonel House's luncheon had not been made public, but since then the fact of his presence there has been fully verified, and the list now stands as above detailed, including the British ambassador.

PASSENGERS OF POWHATAN LAND

Rescued Report Valiant Work by Engine Room Crew of Ship

New York, Jan. 24.—The 271 passengers of the luckless transport Powhatan, as well as the last contingent of American troops in France, arrived here today on the transport Northern Pacific.

Although they suffered from the cold while the leaking Powhatan was tossed about on a raging storm-swept sea off the Nova Scotia coast, the passengers of the Powhatan bore the discomfort without complaint.

When the water rose until it flooded the engines, putting out the fires and tying up the ship without heat or light with a tempest raging, the passengers seemed to place every confidence in the seamanship of the captain and crew. It was impossible to serve them even with hot food, but the cooks did the best they could and the coffee was at least lukewarm.

Captain Alvin O. Lastig, commander of the Northern Pacific, gave a detailed story of the rescue.

"We were 1,000 miles from the Powhatan when, on the 18th, at 1 p. m., we received the steamer's S. O. S. call, relayed by another vessel. Her position was right in our path and we simply kept on. Monday morning I got direct orders from the transport service to proceed to the assistance of the Powhatan, and I reached her position without trouble at 4:20 p. m. on the 20th. Shortly after we arrived the cowlins for the Western Comet parted and immediate preparations were made to transfer the passengers.

"On the 22nd, with the Canadian steamer Laurier having a line on the Powhatan and weather conditions good, the second successful attempt to transfer was made. We put over two large lifeboats and the Powhatan put over three of her whale boats. We began to transfer the passengers about 7 p. m. The two destroyers and a coast guard cutter gathered around and rendered excellent and valuable assistance by flooding the sides of both ships and the 600 yards of intervening water with their searchlights.

"The women and children were first. They were taken aboard through a side port without accident or incident. Then the men followed. They came singing and laughing and it was as if they were used to being transferred that way every day. They were certainly a cheerful lot.

"At 9.50 the last passenger was on board. I sent a boat for my men who had taken refuge on the destroyer Leary, and at 10.30 p. m. I was on my way back to New York."

From rescued passengers, it was learned that the engine room crewed of the Powhatan performed valiant work. With water coming in from the bilges and the steam pumps stopped, the hand pumps were manned and the regular crew was "spelled" by the enlisted men and civilians among the passengers.

TILTON GETS FIRE ENGINE

Concord Loans Apparatus to Town Menaced by Water Tieup

Tilton, N. H., Jan. 24.—A steam fire engine loaned by the Concord Fire Department rolled into the freight siding just below the railroad station, on a flat car, this morning, giving the 2,000 people of the town the first protection they have had for a week against being burned out of house and home.

The Tilton and Northfield Aqueduct Company runs the town water system. When the supply first failed, a week ago, it announced that another ice was obstructing the 8-inch pipe connecting the pond from which the water comes with the reservoir in which it is stored. Later a consulting engineer was brought here from Boston. His report has not been given out, but he is said to have found that ice had nothing to do with the trouble, whatever it may be.

Tilton Seminary, with 300 students and the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, where are 100 veterans of the Civil War, have been unable to get any water whatever from the mains. They are being supplied by hauling water to them in barrels on wagons.

The trouble with the water supply system which has left both factories and homes almost wholly dependent on wells and a private pond, has not yet been remedied. Nor, so far as the public knows, is there any immediate prospect of a remedy being supplied. Meantime, apart from the discomfort and loss resulting, there is a fire menace which evidently has made the insurance underwriters somewhat anxious, for they have ordered extra precautions taken, including additional watchmen, at all industrial plants here.

A powerful gasoline engine and pumps are being installed at the water company's pond. It is hoped that before much longer the pressure in the street mains here may be raised from 25 pounds, which is the best now attained, but is far too low to reach the greater part of the town's residential section, to ninety pounds, which is the normal.

As long as the hydrant system is out of commission, it is understood, the steamer from Concord will be kept at fire headquarters here to meet any possible emergency.

CONVICTED LAWYER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Portland, Me., Jan. 24.—Merton L. Kimball of Norway, an attorney and formerly a deputy collector of internal revenue, shot himself over the heart today in the attorneys' room in the county building while awaiting the verdict of the jury in the Superior Court, which later convicted him of an attack upon two young girls. Kimball will probably recover. He was sentenced to ten months in jail.

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BANQUET PLANNED FOR C. S. O'CONNOR

A complimentary reception and banquet will be given Charles S. O'Connor, the recently elected member of the Boston School Committee, at the City Club on January 28, by his friends. Many of those who will act as hosts to the new committeeman are prominent men in the social, commercial and political life of Boston and among the speakers for the occasion will be Senator David I. Walsh, Congressman James A. Gallivan, Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge and Mayor McCarthy of Marlboro, all personal friends of Mr. O'Connor. There will also be an entertainment by professional artists.

Lou Tellegen Ill.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 24.—Lou Tellegen, starring in his own play, today cancelled two performances. He is said to be suffering from overwork.

WEST END WOMAN'S LIQUOR STILL SEIZED

Another woman has been arrested by Federal authorities charged with operating an illicit still—the second case of its kind hereabout. Mrs. Alice Rodrys, thirty-five years old and the mother of four children, whose home is at No. 18 Willard street, West End, was held in $500 bail by Commissioner Hayes.

She was arrested at her home on complaint of Internal Revenue Agent Patrick L. Crowley. The authorities say they found a ten-gallon still, two wash boilers filled with fermenting mash; two butter tubs of mash; one gallon of the "finished product"; a wooden tank with a nine-foot pipe through it. The mash amounted to seventy-five gallons.

Mrs. Rodrys pleaded not guilty; she was accompanied to court by her eleven-year-old daughter. She said that in Poland she was accustomed to do her own distilling and could not understand why it was wrong to do it here.

HANAN
SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE
Drastic Price Reductions Prevail on all Remaining Discontinued Lines and Broken Lots.
Men's and Women's Shoes High and Low Styles
The Merchandise Offered Is Priced About
ONE-HALF
Present Day Values
SHOES
167 Tremont Street

Name "Bayer" On Genuine Aspirin

"Bayer" introduced Aspirin to physicians in 1900

To get the true, world-famous Aspirin, used for over nineteen years and proved safe by millions ask for an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" containing proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but few cents.
Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages."

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

PRISON FOR PROFITEERS, SAYS CAPPER

Blames Manufacturers for High Cost of Living

By Universal Service.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Profiteering by manufacturers who have "saddled the public" is responsible for the high cost of living, declared Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, in a speech in the Senate today.

The Senator recommended prosecution and imprisonment of the profiteers and a general boycott by the people against buying goods offered for sale at extortionate prices.

Commending the Department of Justice for its activity against dangerous radicals in this country, Senator Capper called attention to the fact that although the Attorney-General had promised to take steps against the profiteers, there is as yet no record of anything having been done. He characterized the food profiteers as "the most potent propagators of anarchy we now have, and said that while it took only a few weeks to round up 4,500 so-called "reds," these persons are in a "pitiable minority" compared to the enormous number of profiteers who ought to be put in jail.

Senator Capper denied that labor is responsible for the high cost of living and laid the blame entirely upon the manufacturers. He said labor demands all it can get that it may live, whereas capital keeps on getting its profits, and the helpless consumer pays.

Enumerating some of the lines of production in which extortionate profits have been attained, Senator Capper called attention to the following:

"The new profits of the American Woolen Company, after Federal taxes had been deducted, were $2,778,000 in 1914, $5,160,295 in 1915, $8,210,767 in 1916, $15,564,905 in 1917, and $12,-916,984 in 1918. All on an invested capital of $22,000,000. The earnings on its common stock were $16.80 a share in 1915, $27.06 a share in 1916, $47.82 a share in 1917, and this year, according to best Wall Street information, will exceed $100 a share, or more than the stock's par value.

"A year ago the watered stock of the American Woolen Company, the chief textile company in the United States, was quoted on the Stock Exchange at 46. Today it is close to 150, and in recent weeks has been quoted at 158.

"For the wool that goes into a suit of clothes which sells for $100 the wool grower receives $7.37, says the Wool Growers' Association. This makes the finished garment cost the consumer more than twelve times the price of the raw material.

"There can be no real shortage of cotton, with a crop of 11,000,000 bales added to 2,500,000 bales left over from 1918, but it is a common occurrence, I am told, for the speculators on the Cotton Exchange to boost the crop's value $50,000,000 in a single day. In one week, during the crop year, they actually increased it half a billion dollars.

TODAY

Continued From First Page.

knows whether the morphine or the poultices have anything to do with it. I believe again in a personal God; to this we come when we are sick, sick to death and broken down. If the German people accept the King of Prussia in their need, why should not I accept a personal God? When health is used up, money used up also, and sound human senses used up, Christianity begins. • • • For the sick man is a very good religion.

He never changed; alas, he lived and died a heathen. Four hours before his death an anxious friend asked: "Have you made your peace with God?" The poet, who for years had been dying by inches, replied wearily, with his last smile, "Do not trouble yourself, *Dieu me pardonnera: c'est son metier.*" (God will forgive me, that is his trade.)

Those were Heine's last words.

He had his hours of sadness when even he found it hard to laugh at life, with its long poverty and cruel suffering. "In many moments a doubt quivers through me, whether man really is a two-legged god, as Hegel assured me five and twenty years ago. I am no more a divine [illegible]. I am no more the high priest of the Germans, after Goethe; no more the great heathen; not a Hellene of jovial life and portly person, laughing cheerfully down on the dismal Nazarene; only a poor death sick Jew."

Hegel, the German philosopher, greatly influenced Heine and other thinkers and writers in the last century. Once Heine and Hegel were looking at the stars through an open window. Heine thus describes it: "I, being a young man of twenty-two, and having just eaten well and drunk my coffee, spoke with enthusiasm of the stars, called them the abodes of the blest.

"But the master muttered to himself, 'The stars! Ha, Ha! The stars are only a brilliant eruption on the firmament.'

"'What?' cried I. 'Then there is no blissful spot above, where virtue is rewarded after death?' But he, glaring at me with his pale eyes, remarked, sneeringly, 'So you want a bonus because you have supported your sick mother and refrained from poisoning your brother.'"

Get a good history of Heine. You will see him at the end of life, tuberculosis devouring his spinal cord, paralysis creeping slowly over him, one eye gone, but the indomitable will alive, lifting with thumb and forefinger the paralyzed eyelid from the good eye to watch the effect of a witty remark.

You will see Heine at sixteen, embracing his adored red-haired Sefchen, a strange wild creature, daughter of the public executioner. A superstitious nurse had taken him to the girl's mother, "the Grechin," supposed to be a witch, and the executioner's wife. Later he went regularly to see the beautiful red-haired girl of whom all the neighbors lived in dread. She showed him her grandfather's sword that had been used in a hundred executions, then put away in a grave because "a sword which has drunk blood five score times acquires a horrible personality, and can only be appeased by the oblivion of the grave."

Sefchen, whose male relations had all been public executioners, taught him strange folk songs, one that made him creep, foretelling his own burial:

"Flow, flow, water flow.
Wash the linen white as snow.
He ready soon, she sang, aloud,
I wash for thee thy dying shroud.
Blade, blade, broad and bright,
How the oaken plank aright.
Spade, spade, sharp and strong,
Dig the grave, deep and long."

It was creepy, but the young poet liked it. It stirred his imagination. He wrote poetry for the young woman and she, only sixteen, opened a vein in her arm and made neat copies of the poems in her own blood.

She must have been an interesting young person, "with her skin changing white; her great, deep, dark eyes looking as if they had just pronounced a riddle and were awaiting quietly for an answer; while the mouth, with its strongly curved bow and oblong teeth, white as ivory, seemed to say: 'You are stupid, and never will be able to guess it.'"

Thus Heine describes her, with: "Her hair perfectly blood red, tied in long locks under her chin, as though blood were welling forth from her throat in red streams."

No wonder Heine wrote poetry after associating with her. Too bad we don't know more about her. Let's hope that in spite of prejudice against her mother, the sorceress, and her father, the public executioner, she married an able, steady man. Such a combination should have had remarkable children.

The books that most affected and developed Heine's boyish imagination were "Don Quixote," Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" and "Gulliver's Travels." These three books, the great fairy stories of literature, helped develop one of the most beautiful imaginations that ever lived upon the earth, and one of the greatest warriors in the army of freedom.

That fact ought to interest the so-called "educators" who tell fathers and mothers not to let their children read fairy tales.

You may be sure, however, that red-haired Sefchen did more for Heine's imagination than Cervantes, Sterne or Swift.

As you read the history of this man keep in mind, as you always should, the mother who created him. She sold her jewelry, all she had to keep her son at the university. She had spent her youth reading books in Latin to her father, and, according to her son, "had a horror of imagination-despised romantic legends and superstitious folk lore." But she gave her boy a chance to develop. Read Heine's "Reisebilder." Read "Ilmiad" and read "The Weavers."

Read here his "Frozen Questions"—

By the sea, the dreary nocturnal sea,
Standeth a stripling,
His breast full of sorrow, his head full of doubt;
And with gloomy lips he asks of the waters:

"Oh, solve me the riddle of life,
That harrowing world old riddle
Wherefrom many heads have pondered and brooded;
Heads in caps, hieroglyph-scribbled
Heads in turbans and heads in black beavers;
Heads periwigged and a thousand others.

Poor aching human heads—
Tell me what signifies man—
Whence has he come? And whither go does he?
Who dwells up in the golden stars?"
The waves their murmur their endless babble:

The wind it blows, and the clouds they wander,
The stars they glitter coldly indifferent.
And a fool waits for an answer.

In these days, when ouija board tells that papa is happy and wants to talk to mamma, and Mr. Masterlinck is lecturing, on a queer, finney, immortal soul of his own invention, read for a pleasant change Heine's idea of the birth of a great thought:

"Immortality, beautiful thought, who first imagined thee? Was it some Nuremberg shopkeeper, who, with white nightcap on head and white porcelain pipe in jaw, sat some warm Summer's evening before his shop door, and comfortably mused how pleasant it would be if this would only last forever—pipe and breath never going out, to vegetate on for all eternity?"

Heine's idea of freedom, English, French and German brands, is as follows: From "English Fragments": "An Englishman loves freedom as he loves his lawfully wedded wife; he regards her as a possession, and, if he does not treat her with special tenderness, yet, if need be, he knows how to defend her.

"A Frenchman loves freedom as he does his chosen bride; he will commit a thousand follies for her sake.

"A German loves freedom as he does his old grandmother.

"And yet, after all, no one can ever tell how things may turn out. The grumpy Englishman in an ill temper with his wife is capable of some day putting a rope round her neck.

"The inconstant Frenchman may become unfaithful to his adored mistress and be seen fluttering about the Palais Royal after another.

"But the German will never quite abandon his old grandmother; he will always keep for her a nook by the chimney corner, where she can tell her fairy tales to the listening children."

Now, in heaven, Heine knows better. The German did abandon his old grandmother to follow the Kaiser. Hegs paying a high price for the mistake.

Heine knew his own value and importance. When he went to London, his uncle Solomon gave him a letter of credit on Rothschild for four hundred pounds, a gigantic sum for a beggarly nephew poet. Uncle Solomon explained carefully to Heinrich that he must not draw the money, it was only given to him with a letter of introduction, that he might have a certain financial standing.

Nephew Heinrich spent every penny of it promptly. His explanation to Solomon was:

"My dear uncle, did you really expect not to have to pay for the honor of bearing my name?"

The worthy son of Solomon, when the latter was dead, showed his gratitude to the poet who had made immortal the vulgar name of a vulgar banker, by cutting off Heine's pitiful allowance, leaving him to die in poverty.

This makes you regret that the Jewish religion does not provide for uncle Solomon's son some eternal hell of fire and brimstone in which he might now be sitting regretting his bad taste and ingratitude. The Christian religion is more thorough in that respect.

Heine, like all other great writers, made his meaning clear by well chosen comparisons, in writing of Fichte's philosophy with his "Ego," and all the rest of it, Heine wrote, in one of his philosophical essays:

"Fichte requires the mind to observe itself whilst in activity. Thought shall listen to itself, while it is thinking, even while it is getting warmer and warmer and at last becomes a thought. This reminds us of the ape who sits by the fireplace and cooks his own tail, asserting that the true science of cookery consists not only in objective cookery, but also in being subjectively conscious of being cooked."

Apart from some of his wonderful songs, the best of Heine is in his Reisebilder, "travel pictures." In which his imaginative genius was the camera. In that work and in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," which inspired Heine as a boy, you will find the best German and best English prose that anybody has written.

Jewish young gentlemen must be sure to read "The Rabbi von Bacharach." It will stimulate in Heine fashion their racial pride, not always necessary, but always a good thing.

Of death, Heine said in twenty words more than many have said in a volume:

"Dying, indeed, is something to shudder at, but not death; if, indeed, death exist. Death is perhaps the last superstition."

The unhappy poet's last period was made bearable, as often happens to sick, worn-out men, by the kindness and devotion of womankind.

His good Matilde, whom he married later than he should have done, was a faithful nurse, cook, waitress and errand boy to the last. She adored him, and would do anything for him willingly except listen to his poetry. She would not stand that, saw no sense in it. She never really knew that he was a poet.

Heine depended upon her absolutely. One of his worst moments came when she failed to return and he feared she might have gone off with some handsomer, not paralyzed rival. He solved the problem typically.

"In my painful doubt I sent to her chamber to see whether Cocotte, the parrot, was still there. That set me at ease again, and I began to breathe more freely. Without Cocotte the dear woman would never have fled from me."

The other angel at the end of the poet's life was a young woman, Camille Selden, whom Heine called "The Fly." For her "Last Days of Heine" the world owes her great debt. At the hour when Heine died, or shortly afterward, Madame Selden wrote:

"I awoke in a singular manner. Towards 5 o'clock I heard a noise in my room, a kind of fluttering like that produced by moths. I opened my eyes but closed them again, for a black form was writhing like a gigantic insect in the dawn and sought some way of escape."

Had Heine been alive he would have described and mocked that hallucination as no one else could. His friend, Camille Selden, read to him. Unlike the good Matilde she had no objection to poetry, and Matilde had sense enough not to be jealous of Camille.

The Camille Selden lived late into the last century.

Little is known of her except that her husband locked her up in an asylum to get rid of her when she was nineteen. She read an advertisement that Heine needed some one to read to him. She did the work voluntarily, because of her admiration for the poet, and the world owes her gratitude for that. She probably felt safe with the poor, paralyzed dreamer, who at least would not put her in an asylum. She was only twenty when Heine knew her.

At any public library, any well equipped bookstore, you will find all that Heine has written. Read "The White Elephant"; what wit many have borrowed from it.

Read "The Field of Hastings," romance—emotional young women will like it.

Read "Perdusa," a story of the poet to whom death and reward came together.

Read "The Gods in Exile" and "The Gods of Greece."

Read "The Pilgrimage to Apollo God," describing the poet of the imagination and the poet of reality.

Two women helped Heine to endure the painful transition from his "Mattress Grave" to the plot in the Montmartre cemetery in Paris, where you may read on a stone the words:

"Henri Heine."

His name was Heinrich, they changed him Harry and the French tombstone mechanic made it Henri.

But Heinrich, Harry or Henri, with Heine added, means great genius in thought, imagination and mental courage.

These Waists
Will Create Another Furore

May sound a bit sensational to tell you we will offer values today up to Six Dollars for Two Ninety-Five. But, **it is a fact.** The values we offered last week necessitated, in spite of the storm, the services of six extra salesgirls. **Same condition will prevail tomorrow.**

Waists Are Wonderful

Values up to $6.00

Another lot of dainty novelty, French and domestic voile and batiste waists arrived yesterday. Beautiful tailored effects and wonderful frilly models in white (like illustration) and pastel shades in other models—trimmed with dainty embroideries, delicate laces and insertions.

$2.95

Equally Good Values in Our Suit, Coat and Dress Departments

Peter L. Flynn Co
164 Tremont Street
PARIS BOSTON NEW YORK

Half Price
SALE
Most Remarkable Values

Tomorrow we launch one of the most sensational price-cutting events Boston has ever experienced. Garments are all strictly high class and of late design and cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the price we quote.

Coats Bolivias, Crystal Cords, Chameleon Cords, Bokharas, Velours, Silvertones and Peachblooms. Plain tailored and fur trimmed models.
Regular Prices **$50 to $325**
Now Half Price

Suits Peachblooms, Duvetyns, Bolivias, Tricotines, Poiret Twills, Tinseltones, Velours and Broadcloths.
Regular Prices **$65 to $250**
Now Half Price

Gowns Street, afternoon and evening gowns of Satins, Tricolettes, Pauletles, Channel Tinsels, Charmeuse, Velours, Taffetas, Jerseys, Chantilly Lace Gowns, Iridescent Gowns, trimmed with nets, ostrich feathers and elaborate embroidery.
Regular Prices **$45 to $325**
Now Half Price

167 TREMONT ST.
Over Hanan & Son Shoe Store

Vogue Shop
Arthur W. Kemp.

15 WINTER ST.

ORENBERG'S

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Cut Glass Candy Jar
1-pound size, dainty floral design,
$1.59

Silver Combination Set of Rogers 1881 Plate—Set consists of 6 medium knives, 12wt.; 6 forks, 6 dessert spoons, 6 teaspoons, butter knife and sugar shell. Guaranteed 15 years. **$10.99**

Silver Plated Nut Bowl Sheffield plate, gold lining, 6 inches high, 6 inches in diameter. **$4.69**

Cut Glass Rose Bowl, newest combination floral designs **$3.99**

Cut Glass Grape Juice Set, consists of covered pitcher and glasses to match **$2.29**

Vanetta Purse, stylish and well made, fourfolds, lining, coin pocket and double flap. Special **$1.19**

Frying Pan, without handle, 8-inch size **29c**

6-Inch Sir- Frying Pan 15c

Pure Aluminum Preserving Kettle, kept size **$1.29**

Quality Brand Heavy Aluminum Sauce Pan 3-Piece Set 1-qt. size, 1½-qt. size, and 2-qt. size, made of 99% pure aluminum **$1.79**

Aluminum Double Boiler heavy weight, 3-qt. size, guaranteed for 10 years. **$2.29**

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamp, 15 inches high, figured silk shade. Special at **$4.59**

Ivory Finished Oil Lamp 10 inches high, 6-inch shade in rose, yellow, blue or pink. Complete with chimney, wick and shade. **$1.59**

Ivory Finished Candlestick 12 inches high, shade in blue, rose or yellow. Complete with shade holder and candle. **$1.09**

Women's Wrist Watch, 7-jewel, 25-year case and bracelet. Good timekeeper **$9.79**

Non-Tarnishable Bar Pins, various designs, set with white brilliant stones of fine cutting, safety catch. Each **$1.39**

Opera Length Pearl Beads, WAX filled, graduated or regular size bead, gold filled clasp **49c**

Metal Bag Frame, embossed designs, chain handles **45c**

10-kt. Solid Gold Neck Chain, soldered links, safety catch **49c**

Nickel Alarm Clock, long, loud alarm, fully guaranteed, made by the Waterbury Clock Company **$1.69**

Simplex Vacuum Bottle Black or green enamel case, aluminum cup and shoulder, new patent spring **$1.69**

BAY STATE BABY DEATH RATE HIGH

New York Infant Has a Far Better Chance of Pulling Through

DR. E. R. KELLEY TELLS OF HEALTH WORK

Best Record of Country Made in Fighting Typhoid

Characterizing the high infant death rate in Massachusetts as "the slaughter of the innocents," Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, State health department head, in his annual report made public yesterday, says that it is needless and due to the carelessness of parents.

He declares that the New York baby has a 15 per cent. better chance of survival than his Massachusetts cousin. He condemns the public for its complacent attitude regarding the diphtheria mortality, which "is a pitiful tragedy," he asserts.

As a result of the appalling record of avoidable deaths in the past the State is to witness the inauguration this year of one of the most wide-sweeping educational campaigns of its history to protect the lives of its little children.

The record of Massachusetts has not all been so disturbing, though, the report shows. This State topped every other in the Union in its typhoid death rate, which in fact was the lowest in the medical history of the United States. It was 1.61 per 100,000 population, the total being 106 deaths in 1919 as compared with 512 deaths in 1904.

GREAT ECONOMIC RESULT.

Discussing this remarkable showing, Dr. Kelley said:

"This steady improvement year by year comes as the result of the intelligent application of preventive principles. Aside from the humanitarian satisfaction inherent in these figures, they mean a progressive economic saving to the Commonwealth and its citizens of at least a million dollars annually.

"Assuming that the present machinery for disease prevention is maintained and gradually improved, I can see no good reason why we may not predict with some confidence the practical extermination of endemic typhoid in this Commonwealth within the next decade."

The tuberculosis death rate and case prevalence rate is also declining at a reasonably rapid rate in Massachusetts, the report shows. There were nearly 900 fewer deaths from tuberculosis in this Commonwealth during the past year than in the one previous.

"The tuberculosis problem is inextricably interwoven with the problem of child hygiene," Dr. Kelley said, "and especially with the problem of childhood and adolescent nutrition. It should become a major policy of this department to foster and stimulate in every way all movements designed to improve the nutrition of the growing child.

GET AT CASES EARLIER.

"In the field of adult pulmonary tuberculosis the problem of getting the incipient or early case into an institution built for and adapted to his needs has been the stumbling block for the past two decades. From experiments already fairly well-tested, it would seem as if a consulting service, particularly for the rural towns, is the only real answer to this vexatious problem.

"The alarming prevalence of diphtheria is due in no small part to the complacent attitude of the public towards this as well as to other common contagious diseases of childhood. Diphtheria is perhaps more definitely controllable than any other serious disease of an acutely infectious nature. It is possible to detect its presence, to detect carriers, to determine what individuals are susceptible to it, by simple and harmless methods to render such persons artificially immune for long periods of years, and to combat the poison of the disease with complete success by means of antitoxin, if this is administered within the first twenty-four hours."

Commenting on the encouraging advances made in reduction of infant mortality and in child hygiene work, Commissioner Kelley discussed at some length the hoped for provision for maternity benefits, which he called a "much-needed provision."

INFANT MORTALITY.

"In the field of infant mortality, however," he continued, "the demonstrated possibilities of life-saving are so strongly in excess of what we have hitherto accomplished in this Commonwealth that gratification over our gains is counterbalanced by mortification at our failure to achieve much greater gains.

"No thinking person would declare the environmental conditions of congested New York equal to the average environment of the homes of the State of Massachusetts. The two populations are so nearly similar that comparisons based on aggregate populations are perfectly fair.

"And yet the decline of infant deaths in New York city so far exceeds the corresponding decline in Massachusetts as to challenge our attention at once.

"At present the average New York city infant has nearly a 15 per cent. better chance of survival than the average State of Massachusetts baby. There seems to be only two possible reasons for this. First, a shifting racial stock in New York city, with increasing proportions of such races as the Jewish and Italian, which have less infant mortality rates compared to other race stocks; and, second, more intensive work on the part of the authorities in prenatal, maternity and infant care."

STRIKERS PROTEST MILL CONFERENCE

New Bedford, Jan. 24.—Ninety-four loom fixers on strike from the Nashawena mill because of the employment of four non-union men in their department, late today protested the conference arranged for Monday afternoon between the Pattern Manufacturers' Association and the textile council on the ground that there is no wage case for interference by the council.

The loom fixers have been on a strike one week. They contend that they can handle the situation without interference on the part of the council and say the council has no authority to act inasmuch as only one mill is affected.

PREDICTS DROP IN COST OF LIVING

New York, Jan. 24.—A decrease in the cost of living in the next few months was predicted today by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator. He based his belief on the spirit of economy prevailing among the people as a whole, decreased exports and increased production.

Prices of clothing will drop sharply within a year, Mr. Williams believes, and he advised against stocking up on apparel now. The wiser course, he says, is to buy only clothes that actually are needed.

SAFETY FLAG FOR BLIND IS PROPOSED

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 24.—A petition suggesting a national movement that has for its aim the universal recognition of a symbol to be used by blind persons when crossing congested streets, has been received from Jean Elliott Wood of Portland, Ore., by the Mayor of San Diego. The plan is reported to have the approval of the Mayors of Portland, Los Angeles and other cities. The symbol proposed is a black and white flag, eight inches by twelve inches, divided diagonally into black and white halves.

FEED FAMINE HITS FARMERS

Chamber of Commerce Trying to Get Grain Shipped to New England

With only two weeks' supply of coarse grains and other stock feed in New England, this territory is facing a feed famine similar to that of three years ago, when dairymen were obliged to kill their cows and horses were dropping from weakness.

The grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday placed the blame for the alarming condition that faces New England on the Railroad Administration and the Grain Corporation, both war bodies that are still functioning. They say that the Grain Corporation has taken over for its own uses in moving wheat 70 per cent. of the grain cars and that the Railroad Administration has declared an embargo on stock feed coming into New England in the remaining 30 per cent.

Wholesale grain dealers in Boston say that they have loaded cars between Boston and Minneapolis which have been on the way for nearly two months, and no cars have been received lately that have not been out about that length of time.

CHANDLER PROTESTS.

William H. Chandler, manager of the Chamber of Commerce Transportation Bureau, and Albert K. Tapper, chairman of the transportation committee of the Grain Board yesterday wired to Max Thelan, director of the Public Service Division of the Railroad Administration, stating the conditions and protesting against the embargo on feed stuffs into New England. They received a reply from Director Thelan stating that he would take the matter up with his associates.

New England wholesale grain dealers do not maintain elevators with surplus stocks, but depend upon the "diversion in transit" system to supply their customers. They buy grain in cars on tracks in the West. It is shipped to their order in Boston. The railroads are then notified to hold the car at some junction point, whence it is sent to some retailer to whom it has been sold.

HUNDREDS OF CARS SOLD.

As a rule the cars are sold before they reach the junction point, as demurrage would eat up the wholesale dealers profit otherwise. At present hundreds of blockaded cars of grain are now on the tracks between Boston and the Middle West markets, all of which have been sold to retail dealers throughout New England.

The Boston wholesalers are being deluged with inquiries from these customers of theirs as to where the grain is, and when it can be expected to arrive. Most of the letters complain that the retailers are almost without supply, and will be entirely so in a short time.

Unless relief is promised early in the present week a delegation of prominent members of the Boston Grain Board will go to Washington to try to hurry matters.

CARMEN DEDICATE MEMORIAL TABLET

Flag raising exercises and the placing of a memorial tablet for five of their members who were killed in the service will be held by the Jamaica Plain carmen in Leo XIII. Hall, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The names of the men in whose honor the ceremony is being held are: Corporal Richard J. O'Connell, Corporal Myron Whitcomb, Corporal James Hines, Corporal Robert English and Ensign Harry Lane.

Addresses will be made by Thomas F. Kelly of Jamaica Plain, President Matthew J. Higgins of the Carmen's Union; Edward Dana, general manager Boston Elevated; Major J. J. Murray of the U. S. Marine Corps, while the principal oration will be delivered by President Francis X. W. Ford of the City Council. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edward J. Moriarty will open the services with an address.

There will be songs by Master James Ryan, "Buddy" Maddox and William McDevitt and selections by the 101st Regiment Band.

The committee in charge is: Edward Murray, chairman; Maurice Reardon, Charles Aschwald, James Flanagan, Henry Fay, Charles Caldarella, George McIntyre, Joseph Plouffe and Joseph Kavanagh.

PRESIDENT MAY GO SOUTH IN SPRING

Washington, Jan. 24.—No plans have been made for President Wilson to leave Washington in the near future, it was said at the White House today. The President has received many invitations to be the guest of Southern resorts during his convalescence, but thus far none of the invitations has been accepted. It was stated that, while the present plans of the President call for his remaining in Washington, it is possible that with the approach of early Spring he may make a trip to some Southern resort which will not entail great travel.

WOULD PROHIBIT EXPORT OF HELIUM

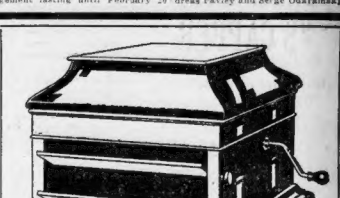
Washington, Jan. 24.—Congress was asked today by Secretary Daniels to prohibit the export of helium, a non-inflammable gas used for filling military balloons. Mr. Daniels proposed that five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine be imposed for violation of the export ban.

"The demand for helium abroad," said the secretary, "would consume the available supply in this country in a short time."

CHICAGO OPERA TO VISIT BOSTON SOON

Chicago, Jan. 24—The Chicago Opera Company closed its ten weeks' local season tonight and left immediately for New York, where an engagement lasting until February 20 opens Monday. After closing the New York engagement the company will visit Boston March 1 to 13.

Among the stars are Mary Garden, Amelita Galli-Curci, Yvonne Gall, Rosa Raisa, Alessandro Bonci, Tito Schipa, Georges Baklanoff, Hector Dufranne and the ballet leaders, Anna Dress Pavley and Serge Oukransky.



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2851	"Dardenella," the latest and biggest Fox Trot hit	85c	
2835	"I Gave Her That," by Al Jolson	85c	
6116	"Easy Pickings" & "Sensation," Dance Music	1.25	
6120	"Tulip Time," from the Follies	1.25	
2779	"Souvenir" & "Millions D'Arlequin," Violin Solos	1.00	

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ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE

Girls' & Juniors' Wear

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses, Special $6.98

Variety of styles, including one-piece sailor dress and the more dressy models. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Ribbons

Over 200 Yards 29c Remnants 19c

Polka dot and Picot edge ribbon, from ½ to 1 inch wide. Millinery shades.

200 Yards Remnants of Satin and Moire Ribbon—5 to 6 inches wide. Odd shades. 49c to 69c value. 39c

200 Yards Remnants Fancy Edge Moire—5½ inches wide, in pink, blue, cardinal, navy, old rose and white; 75c value. Reduced to 59c

Infants' Wear

Children's $1.98 Bathrobes $1.25

In assorted colors and patterns; 1 and 2 years only.

9 Babies' White Corduroy Coats—Made with quilted lining, in sizes 1 and 2 years; $7.50 value. At $4.49

Muslin Underwear

Extra Size Night Gowns $1.39

Fine nainsook, sleeveless model, casing top and lace insertion.

Flannelette Skirts—Good quality material, deep flounce, pink and blue stripes 89c

Envelope Chemise—Fine nainsook, trimmed front and back with val. lace. Special for $1.45

Hamburgs, Etc.

Hamburg Embroideries 25c

5 to 8 inches wide, in blind patterns of fine quality cambric.

$3.00 Persian Bands—Embroidered on net, in a variety of colorings; 2¼ to 3 in. wide, 100 yards, per yard $1.93

Hosiery

Women's Pure Dye Silk Stockings $1.25

Full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, re-enforced lisle garter top. Black, white, cordovan and beaver. Slightly irregular.

Girls' Mercerized Cotton Stockings—Fine ribbed, double heel and toe, slightly irregular. Reduced to 29c

Women's Gray Silk Stockings—Full fashioned, extra high spliced heels, also embroidered instep effects; $2.75 to $3.00 value $1.89

Corsets

Front Lace $5.00 and $6.00 Corsets $3.50

Discontinued styles in Lestelle—Bon Ton—La Resista—and La Vida front lace corset—a few sizes in back lace in the lot—sizes 22 to 36.

75c B. & J. Brassieres—Hook back or hook front models—lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 36 to 46 50c

Knit Underwear

Women's 59c Jersey Cotton Pants 35c

Lace trimmed—opened or closed.

Children's 59c Fleece Lined Vests—High neck, long sleeves; broken sizes 39c

Aprons

Black Sateen Skirt Aprons 98c

Fitted to cover skirt; good length; full sizes. $1.50 value.

75c Dainty Ruffled Skirt Aprons of good percale—very dainty 50c

Housefurnishings

"The Dover" Ash Sifters 98c

"The Dover," heavy galvanized sides, with wire bottom and side shaker attachment.

$1.60 Sauce Pans—Heavy weight aluminum; 3-quart capacity $1.29

Suits and Coats Reduced

$15.00

Long Polo Cloth Coats $25.00 Value $16.75

All wool polo cloth with smart collars, deep cuffs and patch pockets, in belted all-around model.

$25.00 Sport Coats $13.75

Of all wool polo cloth, in the new sport effect; belted all around, with a large submarine collar, deep cuffs and side pockets.

Suits

Wool Serge, Tricotine, Cheverona $15.00

$25.00 to $29.75 Values

Navy and light shades.

16	36	40	42	44	46
4	1	3	1	2	1

$16.75

Curtains

60 Pairs Scotch Lace Curtains $1.49 and $2.49

Many designs to select from. Irish point and Brussels, overlocked stitched edges.

28 Pairs Curtains—Imported Irish point and lacet, handsome borders, mounted on fine quality net, reinforced edges, 2 to 4 pairs of a design, including show sample, which is slightly soiled $7.75

Cretonnes—36 inches wide; assortment of colors and designs; light and dark backgrounds, priced at 39c

Remnants of Scrims, Marquisettes, Swisses and Cretonnes, etc., marked for this sale at one-half price.

Save on Clocks

Normandy Chime 8-Day Clocks $9.95

Mahogany finished, 11 inches high, 21½ inches wide; chimes on hour and half hour, made by Gilbert Clock Co.; only 10 in the lot.

Dresser Clocks—Mahogany finish, well made, in two neat styles; one-day time. Reduced for this sale $2.95

Nickel Alarm Clocks—One-day time, 4-inch dial with loud alarm, lever shut-off attachment; guaranteed one year. Remarkably low priced $1.87

$4.00 Nickel Alarm Clocks—Large size, 30-hour time, bell at back with lever switch; 50 in the lot $2.39

Men's Clothing

Men's Black Rubber Coats $4.50

Selling much higher today than we are offering them for in this sale.

9—$40.00 All Wool Overcoats—For big men only—42 to 48 $24.50

14 Moleskin Coats—Great big storm coats—lamb collar—full length. Were $25.00. Reduced to $20.50

Men's Furnishings

Men's Gray Sweaters $4.15

Made in the slip-on or coat styles.

Men's Pajamas—Of percale; trimmed with mercerized frogs; sizes A, B, C, D. Samples, slightly irregular $2.15

Men's Underwear

Men's Shirts and Drawers $1.00 Each

Heavy weight jersey ribbed, with long sleeves; ankle length, in all sizes.

Cashmere Half Hose—Black with gray heels and toes; broken sizes 65c

Men's $1.50 Shirts and Drawers—Heavy weight merino. All sizes $1.00

Men's 75c Contoocook Wool Half Hose—In black and blue 50c

Leather Goods

$7.95 Silk Velvet Hand Bags for $4.95

Just 40, black and a few colors. Silk lined and finished with tassel.

Black Velvet Hand Bags—Neat size; silk lined; 42 in the lot $2.59

$3.00 Leather Music Bags—In double fold style with fine mercerized lining $2.29

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Men's $12.00 Dress Shoes $8.65

Brown calf vamp, perforated and with calf or suede tops; B, C and D widths.

Boys' $5.00 Tan Storm Boots—Broken sizes. Reduced to $2.99

Men's Heavy Work Shoes—Black or tan leathers $4.35

Boys' Clothing

Little Boys' Suits $4.99

Fancy wool mixtures; Junior Norfolk and Eton models; jacket has extra white pique collar—straight knee breeches, fully lined; for boys 3 to 6.

8 Heavy Mackinaws—Ages 8, 10, 16, 17, 18. Large storm collars, lots of pockets, fully belted $5.89

6 Little Boys' Overalls—Khaki drill, red trimmed, age 6 only, to close 49c

9 Corduroy Knickers—Small sizes, velvet corduroy, slightly damaged 75c

Boys' Furnishings

Boys' Flannelette Night Shirts 98c

Sizes 6 and 8 years only; cut full—well tailored; value $1.50.

24 Children's Knitted Toques—Slightly soiled, worth double 39c

Boys' Shirts—Neck 12½ only, all white soisette. Regular $2.00 value. Special this sale 75c

Boys' 50c Open End Ties—Large open end scarfs in desirable colors 29c

Gloves

Women's Fabric Gloves 25c

Fleeced cashmere in black only.

Women's Wool Gloves—In tan and gray, embroidered back 49c

Boys' Gauntlet Gloves—Tan cape, lined. Reduced for this sale 59c

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HOPKINTON 'RIOTERS' GET CLEAN SLATE

All Defendants in School Row Are Discharged by Court

WORST THEY DID WAS TALK LOUDLY

Now the Political War Will Open, Says Selectman Carr

Framingham, Jan. 24—It's all over but the cheering for the Hopkinton-ites. The tempest in the teapot has been quelled.

Citizens of Hopkinton, haled to court under the anti-anarchy act, have been discharged. Peace has descended upon the warring clans and "all's well that ends well."

"Testimony has been offered to show that citizens, assembled at the schoolhouse on the day of alleged rioting, disappeared like a flock of sheep upon presentation of the sheriff's badge," declared Judge Walter Adams, as he discharged the seven defendants in the Framingham Court. "It is apparent that they were not the sort of people who went to lynch, shoot or kill.

"All Hopkinton was assembled there. If these people were guilty many more must have been. Where 500 are assembled there must necessarily be some noise—but mere loud talk does not constitute disturbing the peace. Citizens assembled at the schoolhouse in anticipation of a public meeting, and were quite within their rights.

"Conversation seems to have been about all that took place in the assembly hall. There has been no evidence that anyone purposely tripped Roache, and no one saw him trip. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the incident was accidental.

ALL TALK; NO VIOLENCE.

"The exclamations 'Where is he?' and 'There he is' did not constitute inciting an attack. Otherwise there is no evidence that reference was made to any particular person, or public official, with the idea of occasioning violence. I do not see how I can hold any of the defendants on a charge of trespassing, disturbing the peace or inciting attack.

"As for Rosilia Pond, and the allegation that she grabbed Roache by the arm, shaking him violently and hurling epithets upon him, Mr. Swift who was in the machine with Roache at the time the attack is said to have taken place, has testified that he saw no outlaught on the person of Roache. Therefore I discharge defendant Pond."

The only sensation of the concluding trial centred about Mrs. Maria Madigan, who took the witness stand to calmly announce that, on the day of the alleged rioting, she heard talk of "tall shooting."

"I heard Louis Drawbridge say to Officer Condon," she declared, "'if there isn't some tall shooting done today, there never will be.' And Officer Condon remarked, 'I guess you're right, Louis.'"

CONTRADICTS WOMAN.

Following Mrs. Madigan to the stand, Mr. Drawbridge, who was elected last Saturday to the office of selectman, flatly contradicted the woman. "I never said anything of the kind," he asserted. "There is not a word of truth in it."

Claude N. Gurdon, the first witness of the day, characterized the alleged tumult and hubbub attending the school row, as "nothing at all." "The only noise," he declared, "was few 'ohs' and 'ahs,' such as a lot of women would make."

The discharged defendants include Mrs. Rosilia Pond, Edward Condon, minority member of the school committee, W. B. Lyman, superintendent of schools, Claude N. Gurdon, Louis D. Drawbridge, recently elected selectman, Douglas MacMillan and John Hunt.

"It must be humiliating for those people to come to court," declared Selectman Edward Carr, warrant instigator. "We haven't accomplished anything other than effecting their humiliation—but that's something.

"As for the newly elected town officers—they're going to have their hands full. The authorities will ignore them, and it will be up to them to instigate quo warranto proceedings to compel recognition."

Milliken Breaks Traditions to Stay in Game

As Governor, Will Have Good Chance for U. S. Senate in 1922 Election

Augusta, Me., Jan. 24—How will the candidacy of Governor Carl E. Milliken for a third term, the breaking of all the traditions of the Republican party, be accepted by the voters in the primaries next June?

Close personal and political friends of the governor have known for several weeks that he contemplated running for a third term, so his recent announcement was not a surprise. Some of the "Old Guard" around the State Capitol, who generally know which way the political wind is blowing, aver that Governor Milliken, if successful, will contest the seat of United States Senator Frederick Hale in 1922. They argue that if he should be out of the game of politics for two years that he would have difficulty in getting back. In other words, Carl E. Milliken as governor, with the organization which he could muster only as governor, could stand a better show to defeat Senator Hale than if he were outside the breastworks.

Even political opponents of Governor Milliken admit that with three candidates in the field the governor will win the nomination with ease. Some of them say that if one of the two other candidates should withdraw Governor Milliken would be defeated. All agree that the candidate who polls 50,000 votes in the primary will win.

There seems to be no question but that the Democratic candidate for governor will be Hon. Bertrand G. McIntire of Norway, formerly chairman of the Board of State Assessors, who was the party's standard bearer in 1918.

SPAIN TO REGULATE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Barcelona, Jan. 24—A royal order just published create boards of exchange with the object of regulating foreign exchange in Spain. On June 24, 1916, the sale of foreign securities was prohibited to prevent Spanish capital leaving the country, but the enormous speculation in foreign money has produced a condition analogous to that which the government desired to avoid. In Catalonia alone about $54,000,000 has been lost through purchase of foreign exchange, the greater part being in German marks and Austrian crowns, which are quoted here at very low rates.

The exchange boards are to be located in all large cities in Spain. These boards will issue permits for money orders; will authorize investment of credits in foreign money and securities of foreign companies operating in Spain, as well as Spanish companies abroad.

NEW WOLF COLONY INVADES MONTANA

Miles City, Mont., Jan. 24—That a new species of wolf has been discovered in the statement brought in to the city by Farber Irion, who has been trapping in the Centennial Valley of Madison County for several weeks and who has returned to the city for a visit, the deep snows in the mountains in the western part of the State having made trapping a hard practice.

Farber Irion, whose home is on a ranch tributary to Miles City, describes the wolf as possessing a long slender head similar to that of a coyote, but with a larger body and of a fiercer disposition. It has all the cunning and sense of human presence attributed to the wolf family and is a hard animal to catch.

Contrary to the general belief, says Mr. Irion, there are wolves in the western part of the State which will give battle to a man.

12 DEER IN BARN; MISSED EVERY ONE

Canterbury, Ct., Jan. 24—Sam Lupwik, a Russian farmer in the eastern part of the town, went to his farm at an early hour, and was both surprised and startled to find his barn filled with wild deer. A handy shotgun was brought out and visions of chuan meat loomed before the wife and little Lukwiks, but even at short range no venison was bagged. Fully a dozen animals must have been in the barn by the looks of the trampled snow.

$6,000 REWARD FOR YANKEE MARINE

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24—Oriental finery valued at $6,000 was the gift a Minneapolis marine received from Chinese royalty when he befriended three Mandarins during the restoration movement at Peking, in 1917. Sergeant H. W. Benson is the marine, and the Oriental finery consists of three robes worn in the court of the Emperor of China. "Three Mandarins, members of General Chang Hsun's staff, who restored the monarchy on July 1, 1917, gave me the court robes."

FORMER ARMY FLIER IS KILLED ON POLE

Berkeley, Jan. 24—John Conrady, former army aviator, was electrocuted today by a high tension wire. He had climbed a pole to place a flight signal when he came in contact with the wire. He was to fly for a local aviator and came here recently from Sacramento. His parents live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Offer Plenty of these Beautiful Coats

Of warm Suede Cloth, lined with Lambs' Wool or South American Chamois, and with deep Shawl Collar and Cuffs of Australian Opossum Fur. A most practical length for walking, skating and all Outdoor Sports.

For $55.00

Sold by us alone in Boston

		Were	Now
Coats	of Polo Cloth with Taupe Nutria shawl collar	$110.00	$85.00
Coats	of Bolivia Cloth with fitted yoke and button trimmed	79.50	$65.00
Coats	of Velour de Laine with Taupe Nutria top collar	59.50	$45.00
Coats	of Black Plush, three-quarter length belted model	49.50	$39.75
Coats	of Wool Velour lined throughout with heavy satin	45.00	$35.00
Coats	of Wool Velour, semi-fitted model with belt	35.00	$29.75

Evening Wraps

of Silk Velvet and Plush. Fur and Pullman Self-Trimmed

Were	$225.00	$150.00	$89.50	$75.00
Now	$175.00	$120.00	$65.00	$45.00

Big Reductions on Beautiful Furs

In conjunction with the tempting price-cut in Fur Coats of every description, Coatees, Stoles, Scarfs, etc., we quote below new low prices for FUR MUFFS:

	Were	Now		Were	Now
Skunk Muffs	$35.00	$55.00	Beaver Muffs	$110.00	$85.00
Mole Muffs	55.00	$42.50	Nutria Muffs	35.00	$25.00
Fox Muffs	65.00	$49.50	Wolf Muffs	29.50	$19.75
Hudson Seal Muffs	65.00	$49.50	Australian Opossum Muffs	59.50	$49.50

Extra Specials for Monday

		Former Average	Now
Dresses	Afternoon, Evening and Wool Dresses (more or less soiled)	$35.00	$13.50
Dresses	26 Dresses in a wide variety of styles and materials	39.75 to 65.00	$19.75
Skirts	40 Separate Skirts of Wool Plaid, Tricolette, Black, Silk Poplin and Baronette Satin	23.75	$15.00
Skirts	25 Separate Skirts of Wool Plaid and of Black Silk Poplin	17.50	$12.75
Skirts	24 Separate Skirts of Baronette Satin and Georgette Crepe	15.50	$9.75
Skirts	29 Separate Skirts of Navy and Black Serge and wool Poplin	9.75	$5.95
Waists	20 Striped Silk Waists, dark grounds	8.75	$4.95
Waists	41 Tailored Waists of Madras, Linon and Cotton Poplin	3.50	$1.50

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

Our Set-Aside Reduction Plan Creates Bargains

GILCHRIST'S BASEMENT STORE

A Legal Stamp with Every 12c Purchase

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled in Basement

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Coats—Dresses

New Stylish Dresses

$10.98

Attractive dresses in men's wear serges, wool velours, velveteens and satins; in smart tunic and straight line models; navy and colors.

$15.50 $10.98

Smart Swagger Coats

$15.50

Excellent quality polo cloths, heavy wool velours, kerseys and silvertones, in the popular loose and belted models; self and fur collars; brown and other wanted colors.

BASEMENT

Infants' and Children's Wear Exceptional Values

Infants' and Children's Creepers 99c
6 mos. to 2 years.

Infants' Short Nainsook Dresses 79c
Daintily trimmed; 6 months to 2 years.

Children's Fine Gingham Dresses $1.49
Many beautiful styles; beautifully made; 2 to 6 years.

Children's Worsted Toques 19c

Children's Beacon Bath Robes 99c
Pretty patterns and colors; sizes 2 to 4.

Children's Bloomer Rompers $1.49
Peg top, made of fine gingham and chambray; 2 to 5 years.

BASEMENT

FINE UNDERGARMENTS SILK and LINGERIE

Corset Covers and Drawers 69c
Embroidery and lace.

Bloomers and Envelopes 99c
Pink or white.

Gowns, Skirts and Envelopes $1.49
Effectively lace and embroidery trimmed.

SILK SECTION

Camisoles 99c
Satin, effectively trimmed with Paris laces.

Envelopes $2.98
Satin, charming models, trimmed with fine laces and insertion.

BASEMENT

Ultra Smart Models in Trimmed Hats

In crepe combined with straw; roll effects, turn-back styles, mushrooms and close fitting toques; attractively trimmed with flowers and ribbons; black and colors.

$3.19

BASEMENT

WOMEN'S OUT-SIZE PINK BLOOMERS

59c

Jersey ribbed cotton; sizes 40-42-44.

BASEMENT

CORSETS

Latest Models, Producing Graceful, Slender Lines

CORSETS $1.29
Models for average and slender figures.

CORSETS $1.49
Models for average, slender and well-developed figures; wonderful assortment.

BRASSIERES AND BANDEAUX 49c
(Samples). Rich materials, pink or white tailored lace and embroidery trimmed.

BASEMENT

Crepe de Chine Waists

$3.98

Flesh and white, trimmed with colored embroidery; they have the new short sleeves in kimona style.

Boston's ONLY Basement Store Giving Legal Stamps

CANADA PUTS 1,000 REDS OUT

Radicals Kept at Internment Camp Until Ships Were Available

Montreal, Jan. 24—Without any fuss more than 1,000 Reds have been deported from Canada, mostly to Russia, within the last few weeks, according to Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Dake, officer commanding at the internment camp at Kapuskasing, Ont.

Among those sent back to Russia are more than 100 men arrested in connection with the labor troubles last summer in Winnipeg and other cities in western Canada. They were gathered in by the mounted police and sent in batches to the internment camp and employed in clearing land in the district around the camp until the time came for the trip across the ocean.

In addition to those returned to Russia as undesirable, a large number of Germans and Austrians have been shipped quietly out of Canada to Germany, entering that land by way of Rotterdam. These were sent in small parties under heavy military guard.

The most, says Colonel Dake, has been carried on very quietly. There are still several hundred in the camp who run the risk of an enforced voyage to their European birthplaces at the expense of the Canadian government. Once landed in Europe the responsibility of the Dominion authorities ceased, as the trouble-makers were in lands where they could do this nation no harm.

In spite of the extreme cold of the district where the internment camp is located the men have not suffered unduly from hardships. They were comfortably housed in big barracks, so that when the mercury dropped to forty and fifty below zero they did not shiver. They were employed in clearing the land around the camp, and, as a result, the timber and underbrush has been removed from 2,000 acres that will be ready for settlement in the Spring.

Some of the Austrians have expressed a desire to remain in the country and settle on the land they helped clear while prisoners, but it is not thought they will have the privilege. Part of the clearing was done to obtain fire wood for the big box stoves that heated the barracks. Several families of returned soldiers have already taken land the prisoners cleared, with 100 acres given each veteran.

There are about 100 men in camp at the present moment awaiting transportation to their European lands. Shipping is scarce, especially boats going to their ports, so they may be held for some time. In fact, owing to difficulties in Winter transportation, they may remain in the northland for the Winter.

SCOUT LODGE SOUL THEORIES

Mrs. Tingley Will Dispute His Philosophy in Lecture Tonight

Madame Katherine Tingley, International leader of the Theosophists, is decidedly at odds with Sir Oliver Lodge and his doctrines of immortality. Madame Tingley, who preaches of the reincarnation of the soul, will disprove the philosophy of Sir Oliver at her lecture this evening, when she will talk on "Death and Rebirth—Karma and Reincarnation." The lecture will be given in the auditorium of the Copley Plaza Hotel, the public to be admitted without charge.

"I maintain and am ready to prove to any open-minded inquirer that the Theosophical teachings are the most satisfying, the most uplifting and the most reasonable that the world has to offer," declared Madame Tingley yesterday. "Although many of the facts stated by Sir Oliver are probably true, there is a very clear explanation for all these phenomena, to which, by the way, the world is attaching far too much importance. Madame Blavatsky, our first leader and teacher, offers in her book, 'The Key to Theosophy,' a very clear understanding of all the 'mysteries' which Sir Oliver expounds."

BUYS OLD HOME.

Madame Tingley, known the world over as founder of the Raja-Yoga system of education, has announced the purchase of "Laurel Hill," her childhood home on the banks of the Merrimack at Newburyport. Within her ancestral home, Madame will establish a Raja-Yoga school similar to the famous Theosophical institution at Point Loma, Cal.

"I cannot say definitely when I shall start the school at Newburyport," she declared, "for my first big educational enterprise this year will be the opening of a Raja-Yoga boarding school at Oakhurst in Lake City, Minn. Tomorrow I leave for Cuba, for prominent Cubans have urged me to open there a Raja-Yoga school for the Latin-speaking countries of America. As I own the famous San Juan battlefield, it is possible I may build my newest school on that historic site. Then there are calls for me to establish schools in Texas, in Holland, in Sweden and in England. In all of which places property is awaiting me. Newburyport will have to take its turn.

Explaining the doctrines of her philosophy, Madame Tingley expressed her conviction that heaven and hell exist only on earth, and that talk of a different life beyond the grave is ridiculous.

"We experience in this life," she declared, "the punishment or the reward that we have merited by our previous existences. In each life we determine the opportunities of our future incarnation. We take up, during each life, the thread of existence where we laid it down at the end of the last. If, during one incarnation, we have led a good and holy life, then during our next period on earth we will progress to a higher plane. Our sins and our transgressions hold us back in the scheme of evolution.

"NO PERSONAL GOD."

"There is no personal God in our philosophy. We cannot conceive of a God being finite and infinite—it is too ridiculous. Unbelievers have made a frightful mistake of confusing our belief with the doctrine of transmigration. It is a degrading conception to imagine that the soul of man can pass to the body of a beast. 'Once a man, always a man,' we maintain.

"Followers of our belief become more numerous each year. Maeterlinck said recently that our believers numbered 800,000,000 throughout the world.

"On my return from Cuba in a few weeks, I expect to return to Boston to conduct a series of public meetings on theosophical and educational subjects, and also to make arrangements for improving the grounde at Laurel Hill. It is quite possible that, in time, my school at Newburyport may rival Point Loma, famed the world over for its wonderful buildings and beautiful grounds."

ASK INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION FOR HUB

An international exhibition hereabouts, some time before 1925, to mark the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, is the purpose of a petition introduced in the Legislature by Representative Martin Hays of Boston.

The petition was drafted by Chester I Campbell, manager of the Boston Automobile Show and other commercial expositions. It asks that the Governor and Council appoint a commission to look into all the plans suggested for a memorial observance and recommend to the Legislature such as may be considered most feasible.

Mr. Campbell and business men associated with him in the matter argue that the right kind of a world's exposition would place New England institutions and industries on the map in a more forceful manner than could be done by any other method. They believe that the commission they want could assemble the most practical ideas from the many plans they expect will be submitted and incorporate them into an exposition scheme which would meet the approval of the Legislature.

The bill introduced by Representative Hays provides that the commission to consist of not less than seven nor more than twelve members, shall transmit its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 15, 1921. The commissioners would serve without compensation, but could expend such sums for clerical assistance and otherwise as the Governor and Council might authorize.

ARMED BANDITS GET $20,000 PAYROLL

Redbank, N. J., Jan. 24.—Three armed men today held up four employes of the Sigmund Steiner Company as they were entering the factory and robbed them of the company's payroll, about $20,000. The robbers made their escape in an automobile belonging to the company.

Tufts Students Soon To Resume Public Dances

Interfraternity Council Intervenes to Exclude Rough Element of Outsiders

Tufts undergraduates, for three months under a faculty ban against public evening dances, have discovered a way to resume the tabooed socials. The Interfraternity Council, representative of all recognized frats upon the hill, is conferring with the faculty committee on undergraduate activities. There's arguing pro and con, and hope runs high in the breasts of fair co-eds.

The Interfraternity Council has agreed to shoulder the responsibility of public dances, to escort the "rough element" out doors, and to properly chaperon each little Jacksonite! The faculty, it is rumored, has tacitly agreed to wash its hands of the whole affair if the fraternity league assumes command.

The trouble started when the Athletic Council threw open the gymnasium last November for public dances. As a drawing card to basketball games and wrestling bouts, informal dances wound up hilarious evenings on the hill. Insufficient management, it was contended, permitted scores of Somerville's "rough element" to "rush" the co-eds.

"We hope to have matters adjusted soon," declared an arbitrator yesterday. "The ban on public dancing took a good slice off our athletic receipts, and its resumation, we're sure, will swell our funds again.

"There never was a faculty ruling that resulted in greater misunderstanding. Everyone seems to think that all dances at Tufts have been tabooed this year. As a matter of fact, we've had our informal dances right along, as well as our more formal evening dances. The ban has been on public gym dances, and we hope to remove that now."

CANADA HAS GREAT BUILDING ACTIVITY

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 24.—Advices from all parts of Canada indicate great building activity. Architects are busy with plans, and a feature of the work they have on hand is the large number of the better class of dwelling houses. Many of the homes planned will cost from $4,000 to $7,000.

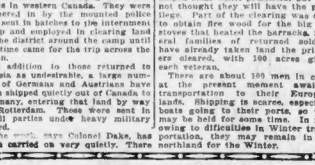
Housing commissioners all over Canada are busy with plans, and the expenditure in sight from this source alone will run into several millions. While these houses are not of the higher-priced kind, they will call for substantial construction.

From Ottawa comes word that to avoid any possibility of strikes or disagreements over hours or wages in the building trades during 1920, when exceptional activity in construction is expected, steps will be taken early to reach an agreement between employers and men engaged in the building trade.

Fr. McGovern to Speak

Rev. James McGovern, S. J., professor at Boston College, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Dorchester Catholic Community Club in St. Paul's rectory tomorrow evening. He has chosen "Shakespeare's Women" for his talk, and the pastor, Rev. James J. Parrell, has extended an invitation to all the women of the parish to attend.

Improved Howe
Sewing Machines
SPECIALLY PRICED



NEW Machines that can not be duplicated at this price

A **Sale** of brand new machines—easy running, **perfect** sewing and **guaranteed** for satisfactory service.

Save money by taking advantage of this offer in the face of rising prices.

A splendid drop-head model of the new IMPROVED HOWE SEWING MACHINE 39.50

CLEARANCE SALE OF
"Standard" Rotary Machines
Also samples and slightly used machines

1.00 WEEKLY After first small payment necessary for delivery at once.

Other Special Values

White (used),	35.50	Singer (used),	25.00
Wilson (new),	34.00	Wilcox & Gibbs (used),	24.50
American (new),	59.50	Davis Cabinet,	49.50
Singer, chain stitch,	10.00	White (used),	24.50

WINTER STREET—FOURTH FLOOR

THE SHEPARD STORES
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

I wondered why there were so many Scotch and Irish girls working in laundries. One laundry owner said, "It is because in their home countries the laundering of clothes is looked upon as a higher kind of work than work in a factory. They like to make clothes clean.

Most of the public laundries I have visited are exceptionally clean. A few are (to speak conservatively) no better than they ought to be. These few will either clean up or be driven out of business by those that are progressive.

Wide-awake laundrymen know they must make their laundries attractive if they are to get and keep the high grade women they need. Cleaners and painters are being kept busy all the time. The laundries have scientific ventilating systems. Every effort is made to keep the workrooms bright, clean and cheerful.

Of course public laundries are not dolled up like drawing-rooms. But most of the Greater Boston laundries I have visited are surprisingly clean and working conditions seem good. Sometimes when I have said nice things to an owner, he comes back with, "I can see plenty of improvements to make."

You can see there is progress ahead.

Colored Goods

DO you know that pink and lavender are seldom, if ever, fast colors.

But the bright colored goods are not the only ones that cannot be trusted. Most of you have had experiences with black stockings that caused you to exclaim, "Aren't dyes reliable any more?"

The American dye manufacturers have had their troubles. As you know, Germans controlled the dye industry of the world before the war. Their dye plants were part of their explosive-making equipment. Dyes, perfumes, flavoring extracts, and many other things come from the same base from which explosives are made.

America was away behind. That much is history. But do you know that America has not yet caught up. Newspapers tell us that we have dyes which mean fast colors—are here now. Even if they are it will be some time before we get fabrics dyed with them.

In the meantime almost anything is likely to happen to dyed articles when they are washed. Just expect troubles of this kind for some time. It isn't cheering news, but we may as well face the truth.

If the color in the anchor figure on a white middy blouse runs into the white fabric when it is laundered—or something just as dreadful happens with some other articles of apparel—please do not place all the blame on the poor laundry.

The Thomas Dreier Service
Public Relations Publicity
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 19)
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Established Eighteen Forty One

C. F. Hovey Co.

Merchandise UP TO Standard

Monday Morning at 9 O'Clock We Will Place on Sale

Our Great Purchase from Lamson & Hubbard Co. *of their Entire Stock of*

High Grade Costumes, Dresses, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Negligees, Blouses, Sweaters, Crepe de Chine Slips

At 50% to 75% Off Their Original Prices

This Reason:
This letter, sent from the office of Jarvis Lamson, president of the Lamson & Hubbard Co., to their customers, is self-explanatory:
TO OUR CUSTOMERS:
We expected to move into our new location at the Corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets before the holidays. Consequently we had leased our large building on Kingston Street and had to vacate a part of the same on January first.
Our new store not having been completed as soon as expected, and the fur business being our main business, we are obliged, on account of lack of space, to close out our stock of gowns, waists and suits, etc., to the C. F. Hovey Company.

Our fortunate purchase offers you the greatest saving possibilities of the season: Lamson & Hubbard's merchandise needs no introduction. The quality and character of their garments are such that we are proud to offer to our patrons goods that are equal to our self-imposed standard, merchandise that we confidently can place side by side with Hovey values.
Page after page of space could not justly describe the gorgeous apparel that awaits your selection here tomorrow in our Women's Shops—Second Floor.

ALL SALES MUST BE FINAL
No Returns—No Credits

Lamson & Hubbard's Original Price Tickets Remain on Every Garment

93 High Grade
Street Coats and Wraps
$10.00 to $195.00
Lamson & Hubbard's Prices, $25.00 to $600.00
Included are the best qualities of Duvetyns, Bolivias, Tricotines, Velvets, Satins, Faille Silks, Black Moires, Serges, Chiffon Velvets, Camels Hairs, Jerseys, Heathers, Homespuns and other beautiful materials. Gorgeously trimmed with expensive furs, such as Mole, Seal, Hudson, Squirrel, Stone Marten, Skunk, Lynx, Fitch and many wraps trimmed with skunk. The majority of wraps and coats exquisitely lined with silk.

173 Gorgeous
Dresses and Evening Costumes
$10.00 to $95.00
Lamson & Hubbard's Prices, $25.00 to $225.00
Your choice of Street and Afternoon Dresses, Dinner and Evening Gowns, representing every possible material, such as Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Laces, Satins, Silk Tricolettes, Organdies, Velvets, Tricotines, Taffetas, Moires and Chiffons, effectively trimmed into the finest and most exclusive models. Many original Parisian models and direct adaptations by New York's foremost modiste. A collection unsurpassed. Many or nearly all are in excellent condition.

45 Beautiful Sweaters
Our Prices $5.00 to $30.00
L. & H. Prices $10.00 to $60.00. All styles in Silks, Wools, Italian Silks, Fancy Ribs, Tricolette Mesh effects and many others.

Negligees
$25.00 to $75.00
The finest collection of Dainty Negligees that it has been our good fortune to own. Shimmery Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Satins, Lingeries and lacy effects.
L. & H. Prices $55.00 to $150.00

Suits $15 to $39.50
L. & H. Prices $35.00 to $95.00
Fine Serges, Tricotines, Tweeds, Silk Tricolettes, Pongees, White Serges, Silk Knitted Suits and Linons for early Spring wear.

Suits $15 to $55
L. & H. Prices $35.00 to $115.00
The latest models of Broadcloth, Tricotines, Velours, Silvertones, Peachblooms, etc. Many fur trimmed with opossum seal and beaver, all interlined.

52 Blouses
Our Prices $5.00 to $15.00
L. & H. Prices $10.00 to $30.00
Handsome Georgettes, Laces, Crepe de Chines; hand emb. models, many with frills and some original French models.

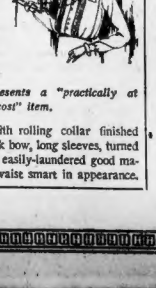
Crepe de Chine Slips
$10.00 Exactly One-Half Price
Fine quality in desirable shades for evening gowns. Practically impossible to manufacture at the prices.

Women's Silk Stockings
$2.25
Full fashioned, with lisle thread garter top, sole and toe. In black, white, Cordovan and gray.
Women's all-silk stockings in black, medium weight, with extra spliced heel and toe.....$3.00
Women's full fashioned silk stockings, in black and white, $1.65
Women's medium weight mercerized lisle thread stockings, full fashioned. In black, tan and white 85c
An exceptional assortment of women's high-grade, all-over lace ankle, embroidered instep and side-clocked stockings, $4.75 to $8.00
Women's heavy weight silk stockings, in black only; extra spliced heel and toe $4.50

Girls' Heavy Coats
$10

Sturdy in Make-up. The Right Coat for School
For girls from six to fourteen
This practical coat of heavy all wool English mixture has a deep sailor collar that is convertible and yoke of self-material. The coat has full lines, generous pockets and wide belt.

Dimity Waists
At $2.00



An indispensable companion to the separate skirt, crisp, white waists fill a need that every woman appreciates.
This waist represents a "practically at cost" item.
Full fashioned with rolling collar finished with tailored black bow, long sleeves, turned over cuff and the easily-laundered good material make this waist smart in appearance.

Muslin and Flannelette Undergarments
High-neck gowns of good quality cotton, tucked yoke, neck and long sleeves trimmed with Hamburg $1.75
Philippine gowns, well made and embroidered, with or without sleeves. Made of excellent quality nainsook, two styles..$2.95
Girls' striped flannelette pyjamas, trimmed with frogs; two-piece styles $2.50
Women's flannelette gowns, extra sizes; fine quality material; two different styles $3.50

Extra Good Values in Dress Goods
50-in. all-wool black serge, yd. $2.00
54-in. all-wool panama for dresses and suits, in navy blue only, yd. $2.50

Main Floor — Second Floor